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athdrum—110 STATUTE ACRES, with 18 acres Oats, 15 acres Hay, 4 s Potato, Mangold, and Turnips; price reduced ctag for all; slated 2-story House, good out- es, nice land; 5 miles from railways; judicial £69 5/-, valuation £32. Also adjoining the ly 67 Statute acres; annuity £15 12/8, second ple. Ashbourne Act; thatched house, stabling, ures, 24 acres of crops; price, £580.—Dockrell ation, Agents.

oca—160 STATUTE ACRES; annuity duly £51 8/4; 2½ miles from railway sta- slated 2-storey house; price, £1,000. Also rtion of 51 Statute acres and thatched house; second to judicial rent £29 10/-; 13 acres of crops; e, £900 for all.

athnew—250 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, 14 miles from railway and miles from Wicklow; excellent dwellinghouse, in ellent order; splendid out-offices, all roofs pped; second term rent £201 7/6; price, £3,000; watered, fenced, and sheltered; a capital Farm good heart.—Dockrell Limited, Agents.

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AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.

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RE FISHING IN CONNEMARA.—Excellent White and Brown Trout Fishing over several ; Boats within easy walking distance of ; Good Bass and Pollock; Fishing Boats suit- Free on Sea and Lakes. Splendid prospects. ce Rates of Wages, Travel, Cheap Return Fares; are up in large numbers; 60,000 acres pre- land Shooting. Bathing Strands quite near. particulars from

M. MONGAN, Proprietor. ngan's Hotel, Carna, Connemara, Co. Galway.

SEASIDE CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 3.)

NTLEMAN, Protestant, wants Week End Accom- modation in country, convenient to Dublin.—D 289, ffice.

KLIP—Lady wishes to Let Half House, furnished, convenient to rail, tram, and cauldron; terms moder- M. J., c/o E. J. Doran, Lambay. A ntry House, close station, Dublin, with Beach, neighbourhood Garage, Lough Corrib, picturesque ; first-class tennis court; 3 minutes golf; first- ; first fortnight September.—Address "Z 2043, ffice.

RIED Couple Midlands; offer most comfortable ; Private Sitting Room; terms moderate.—Address ., £2 weekly. Address "Z 1989, Apartments."

Ladies want Rooms with Board, farmhouse, ; terms moderate.—Address "Z 1988, Apartments."

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APARTMENTS TO LET AND WANTED.

Register for Business removed at Ballsbridge House, Richhill, County Armagh—Lists of coun- ; also Apartments, moderate, necessary recommended; lists on application; terms moderate.—Mrs. Jardine, Manager.

HELPS POINT—Select Apartments, good cooking; personal supervision; home comforts; September— Nash.

FOR HOTELS AND BOARD-HOUSES SEE PAGE 1.

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

£50 UPWARDS LENT BY POST BY WELL-KNOWN FINANCIER.

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Address 10 per cent. per annum; BY A GENTLEMAN of Means and Position. Business Private and Confidential. Strictest honour.

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MR. HENRY J. BRADLAW, whose old established Premises are now conducted during the lifetime of his brother, Mr. Izdore I. Bradlaw, at 42 Grafton st., Dublin. He retains the services of Mr. Frank Bradlaw, late Assistant to the late Andrew C. Bradlaw, L.D.S., and Mr. Frank A. Bradlaw, L.D.S., late Assistant to Mr. Macdonnell, Dental Surgery, 48 Henry st.—First class Artificial Teeth from 2/6; Repairs by Return; Consultations Free; Hours 9 to 5; supplies under the Insurance Act; Artificial Teeth from 2/6; belly attic case lined Sounding. Bathing Strands quite near. particulars from

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£5 ADVANCED TO FARMERS, TRADERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, £100 on Note of Hand. Privacy guaranteed. All applications personally or by letter, to THE MANAGER, COMMERCIAL UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO. (LTD.), 3 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES. Last Edition on Sale every Saturday Morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mortgage of Clearance Sale of Oddments still further reductions have been made in many lines that must be cleared by Saturday—39 Grafton st.

PERFECT Cure—Wellcome Remedies hard of wax in Wax, Chemists, sufferers, and best, 1s. post Wax Specific Electricity Removes Hair Permanently. Consult Miss Rose, Dublin Specialist, 6 Nassau street, Dublin. Testimonials, Certificates post free.—Miss Rose, Certified specialist, 6 Nassau street, Dublin.

SHARPLY'S, the Baby Linen Specialists for Ladies', Children's Underclothing, Infants' Requisites.—2 Nassau st., 7 Grafton st., Dublin. Telephone 2,000. Cradles, Cots, Perambulators, Carriages, Go-Carts. Catalogue free. Carriage Paid. Certificate 15-Months Superfluous Hair Removed by Electricity. Mrs. Bradlaw, Specialist, Miss Mack, 6 Fitzgibbon st., Dublin. No agents.

Parcel wanted for education, or will wait for one room and partake of meals; state terms; must be comfortable and quiet; private family preferred; Protestant; Dublin; letter, stating full particulars, to Miss Lefroy, 3 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin.

WANTED, by Lady, Furnished Apartments, Bedroom and Sitting-room, in Private Family, Protestant; Dublin; terms moderate.—Address "Z 1,987, Apartments."

WANTED, by Lady, Furnished Apartments, good cooking; personal supervision; home comforts; September.—Nash.

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LAST FEW WEEKS OF OUR RETIRING SALE. CAREY & ASHENHURST, 23B Lr. Baggot street.

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PRETTY WALL PAPERS And ART SHADES OF PAINT. Cost little but mean much in brightening and making healthy rooms that have become dull and gloomy. Samples Free.

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INCOME TAX Recovered; No Failures; Returns Filed; Accounts Prepared.—J. T. WALLACE, Expert, 74 Dame street, Dublin.

CARSON'S Paints are Interior Decoration.—22 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

SUIT Cases, Travelling Bags, Attache Cases, Portmanteaus, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Leggings, Waterproof Coats, Oilskins, Rugs, Capes, Footballs, Fishing Rods and Sundries, Swimming Costumes, Golf, Tennis, Croquet.—William A. Moore's Great Value Stores, 67 Aston's quay, Dublin.

INCOME TAX.—Claims, Super Tax, Excess Profits Duty. Advice Free.—BOURKE, late Surveyor of Taxes, 74 Grafton street, Dublin.

CARSON'S PAINTS. Special Paints for all Special purposes.—22 Bachelor's Walk.

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The GREAT ADVANTAGE of having YOUR WEARING APPAREL CLEANED or DYED and PRESSED, but you know something must be done to save expenses. This is what we are doing for our CUSTOMERS.

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Branches:— 13 Stephen's Green, 18 Talbot street, 3 Upper Camden street. Telephones 4554 and 4555.

MONEY LENT WITHOUT SECURITY. Ladies or Gentlemen can have their own acceptances discounted or post-dated cheques cashed without any securities, sureties, or interview. Clergymen, Merchants, Medical Practitioners, Publicans, Shopkeepers, and all Responsible Persons. No Fees or Beforehand Charges are made, and no Railway Fares. THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE CO. OF IRELAND, LTD. JAMES C. WALSH, Sec., 15 ANGLESEA STREET, DUBLIN.

£20 TO £5,000 LOANS GRANTED BY POST

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£25 to £5,000 LENT ON NOTE OF HAND alone, to Ladies or Gentlemen, without any security or interview, in any part of Ireland. STRICTLY PRIVATE. Customers dealing with other Lenders can have their LOANS PAID OFF and INCREASED at LOWER INTEREST.

Intending Borrowers are cautioned not to pay any preliminary expenses whatever, as respectable Lenders do not ask for such.

Full information will be supplied GRATIS AND POST FREE. Call or write to

CITY AND COUNTY PRIVATE FINANCE CO, LTD 12 LEINSTER ST. (Sth), DUBLIN.

£5 TO £5,000

MONEY Advanced Daily, without publicity, on Note of Hand to Gentlemen of Position, also Government Officials, Clergymen, Farmers, Clerks, and all respectable Persons, Male and Female, with out delay. Loans granted to pay rents, debts, and to enable persons to enter into business. Special easy repayments. Call or write for Prospectus, free of charge, with full information.

J. GOODMAN, THE BRUNSWICK LOAN COMPANY, 51 GT. BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN.

CAIRO EXTRA CIGARETTES.

8/- per 100, or 63/- per 1,000. Over 45 years' reputation, and are acknowledged to be the best. Samples free. PASSOW BROS., 5 Lower John street, London, W.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 6d.

The Government has decided that Obituary Notices of fallen soldiers sent to the Press by relatives or friends shall give no particulars either of the theatre of war in which a casualty occurred or of the battalion to which the officer, non-commissioned officer, or private belonged.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

WILSON—July 31, 1917, killed in action, WILLIAM THOMAS WILSON, Irish Guards, aged 21, dearly-loved son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Wilson, 30 Lower Kevin street.

He now is sweetly sleeping, His spirit rests with Thee, And though Thy saints are weeping, Their song is victory.

IN MEMORIAM.

STUART—In ever-loving remembrance of my dear brother, ARTHUR D. STUART, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who fell at Sulva Bay 19th August, 1915. Never forgotten.

BIRTHS.

ELLIS—August 13, 1917, at 2 Greenmount road, Terenure, the wife of Lieutenant W. F. ELLIS, M.C., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (nee Marchant), of a son.

JOHNSON—August 14, 1917, at Tivedale, Tipton, Staffordshire, to the Rev. G. J. WALDRON and Mrs. Johnson, a son.

LYNCH—August 18, 1917, at 89 Lower Baggot street, Dublin, the wife of JAMES J. LYNCH, solicitor, Headford place, Kells, of a son.

POLSON—August 13, 1917, at 54 Homefarm road, Drumcondra, the wife of JOHN POLSON, of a son.

SEWARD—August 1, 1917, at 17 Charleville road, Rathmines, to Mr. and Mrs. JAMES SEWARD, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MORGAN AND WHAITE—August 15, 1917, at Rathnall Church, Tunbridge Wells, Captain R. T. MORGAN, R.A., eldest son of F. Beverley Morgan, Esq., J.P., Mascalls, Paddock Wood, Kent, to MARJORIE CECILE, only child of Colonel C. de L. Whaite, C.M.G., A.M.S., and Mrs. Whaite, of 2 Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells.

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The Irish Times.

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HALF your Petrol and double your mileage by driving a New Light Scripps-Booth Two-seater, with Self-starter. Immediate delivery from Booth Brothers (Dublin), Ltd., Upper Stephen street.

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FORD SECTIONED SHOW CHASSIS on View. All repairs, and large stock of spare parts kept.

AUTOCARS, LTD., CHATHAM ST. GARAGE (off Grafton st.), DUBLIN.

MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES. TYRES, REPAIRS, etc. Orders given immediate attention. CRAWFORD, 29 and 30 Dawson street, DUBLIN.

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BRITTAIN'S MOTOR OIL—Special Oil for Ford Cars 3/3 per gall., in barrels. Carriage paid. G. A. BRITTAIN, HATCH STREET, DUBLIN.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.
TRAINING OF TEACHERS OF WHITE AND COLOURED EMBROIDERY AND SPRIGGING.
A Limited Number of Scholarships, of the value of £25 each, tenable at the Training School, Kanaskilleen, for the session 1917-18, are offered for competition among Girls having a satisfactory general education, and some practical knowledge of Sewing and Sprigging, in order to enable them to secure training as Teachers of these subjects.
Applications for admission must be made on Form S.19/, and despatched so as to be received at the offices of the Department, 15 Merrion Square, Dublin, not later than 17th September, 1917. Further particulars and copies of Form S.19/ may be obtained from
The SECRETARY,
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Upper Merrion street, Dublin.

PETROL CONTROL COMMITTEE (IRELAND).
NOTICE.
The very heavy demands of the Military Authorities for petrol for the purposes of the war have made it necessary for the Government to assume control of the supply of motor spirit available for civil and industrial purposes, and to restrict its consumption thereto. Hitherto this control has been exercised in Ireland direct from London by the Board of Trade, but by Minute, dated the 11th August, 1917, sanction was given to the appointment of a Petrol Control Committee for Ireland. The Irish Committee are anxious that the necessary restriction should bear with as little hardship as possible upon the community, and they have decided to publish duties a reasonable supply of motor spirit is set aside immediately for the use of doctors, and that proper control and supervision to restrict the use of petrol for pleasure motor trips or other unnecessary purposes, and thereby to leave a larger supply available for those upon whom the present conditions weigh most heavily.
The Committee will have the assistance of the police in their work, and it is essential that all reasonable facilities should be afforded to the police in their investigation of applications, and also in connection with the inspection of permits, licences, premises, etc., with the object of preventing the use of motor spirit for any purpose other than that for which it was authorised. Special attention is directed to the need carried on the motor car, cycle, or other vehicle, and should be produced to the police when required to do so. Where two or more cars are in use a copy of the licence should be carried in each car. Section 5 (2) of the Act makes it an offence if any driver refuses to afford the police the necessary facilities in these matters.
Full duty motor spirit licences issued for any period prior to the 1st October, 1917, will be renewed for that year for motor cars, or April-September of this year for motor cycles, but no licences cancelled, with the exception of existing licences for the purchase of motor spirit in Irish Countries, unless as a result of reports received as to improper use.
The Committee are desirous on all applications for new licences, or for renewal of existing licences, for the purchase of motor spirit in Ireland, that all industrial motor cars are to be addressed to the Secretary, Petrol Control Committee (Ireland), Dublin Castle.
Special forms of application, obtainable only at the Committee's Offices, have been provided for the following classes:—
(a) Private Motor Cars.
(b) Private Motor Cycles.
(c) Cars used by Medical Practitioners and Veterinary Surgeons for professional purposes.
(d) Hackney Cars, Omnibuses, taxicabs, and Cars for Hire.
(e) For use in Motor Garages for trade purposes.
(f) Commercial Motor Lorries, Vans, etc., used exclusively for the carriage of goods.
(g) For Tractors.
(h) For all purposes other than the supplying of motive power to motor vehicles.
Completed applications will be forwarded with each application form.
Licences for classes (a) and (b) are issued only on payment of full motor spirit licence duty, and for class (c) on payment of half duty. For the remaining classes (d) to (h) motor spirit licences are issued free of duty.
No application will be considered except on the official form, and this form will only be issued on the direct request of the intending applicant, and upon submission of prima facie evidence of his right to obtain it.
Applications for petrol required for motor vehicles will not be entertained unless the request is signed by the owner of the vehicle.
In connection with applications for licences for motor spirit required for private motor cars and private motor cycles, it will save much trouble if intending applicants and unnecessary labour to the Committee if they first ascertain from the Police that it is clearly understood that licences for petrol required for pleasure and purely private purposes are not to be entertained.
All applications will be subject to the strictest investigation as to their necessity and reasonableness.
Petrol Control Committee (Ireland).
Dublin Castle, 11th August, 1917.

ADMIRALTY STOCKS OF TIMBER.
THE ADMIRALTY hereby notify that they have appointed Messrs. Denny, Mott, and Dickson, Ltd., of 14 Fenchurch street, London, E.C., their Agents for the reception and distribution of Admiralty Stocks of Timber for Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing purposes. Shipbuilders and Ship Repairers are requested to apply to the Director of Materials and Priority, Admiralty, Great George street, London, S.W.1, for any timber they may be requiring which they cannot obtain in the open market.

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COLLOONEY, BALLINA, AND BELMULLET RAILWAYS ACTS, 1896, 1900, 1907 AND 1912.
SPECIAL ACTS (EXTENSION OF TIME) ACT, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that the Colloney, Ballina, and Belmullet Railways and Piers Company has applied to the Board of Trade for an Order under the Provisions of the Special Acts (Extension of Time) Act, 1916, to extend for one year from the 9th day of August, 1917:—
(1) The time limited by the Colloney, Ballina, and Belmullet Railways and Piers Act, 1912, for the completion of the Railways and Works connected therewith, and authorised by the said Act of 1912; and
(2) The time limited by the said Act of 1907 for the completion of the Railways and Works connected therewith and authorised by that Act.
All persons desirous of making any representations to the Board of Trade, or bringing before them any objections respecting this application, may do so by letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1, on or before the 13th day of September, 1917.
Copies of their representations or objections should at the same time be sent to Messrs. Deacon and Co., No. 7 Great St. Helens, E.C.3, Solicitors to the said Company.
Dated this 10th day of August, 1917.
DEACON and CO., Solicitors for the said Company.

FOR COMPANY NOTICES SEE FINANCIAL PAGE.

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IRISH POPLIN TIES,
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COLLEGE GREEN.

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To-day	Morning 1.36	Evening 1.51
To-morrow	" 2.1	" 2.23
SUNRISE AND SUNSET.		
To-day	Rises 6.12	Sets 8.44
To-morrow	" 6.14	" 8.42

LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 8.44 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Society of The Maid of The Mountains, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"Sons of Erin," 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Empire Theatre—6.50 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—7 and 9 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—3 to 10.30 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—3 to 11 p.m.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Grafton Street Picture House—Continuous.
Rialto Picture House—3 to 10.30 p.m.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 3.30 and 6.30 p.m.
Kingstown Picture House—3 to 10.30 p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to "The Editor." They should be written on one side only of the paper, and must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer. The Editor cannot undertake to return letters, etc., for which space cannot be found, but will endeavour to do so when stamps are enclosed with them.

The Irish Times.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1917.

The Railway Crisis.

The threatened strike of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is intelligible only on the assumption that a body of hard-working men have taken temporary leave of their senses. It is impossible to believe that these 35,000 men—some thousands of whom are now serving in France—have decided in cold blood to dislocate the national war machine at a vital moment for the sake of their own selfish interests. Deliberately or otherwise, however, they seem, as we write, to have taken that monstrous decision. The Society's action and its case—or, rather, its utter lack of any rational case—are set forth lucidly and temperately in the long statement which has been issued by the Board of Trade. Under pressure of war conditions the Society's members are now working, like all other railwaymen in Great Britain, a ten hours' day. Three weeks ago they demanded an eight hours' day. The President of the Board of Trade met the men's committee, and pointed out to them the wholly unreasonable nature of their demand. It is not only grossly unpatriotic at the present time; it is a clear breach of the Labour truce under which all the trade unions have pledged themselves to postpone all industrial disputes until the end of the war. The committee's reply—that the men would be satisfied for the present with the concession of the principle of an eight hours' day—is no defence of their action. On the contrary, it is an impudent admission that they are trying to take a selfish advantage of their country's extreme necessity. If they fulfil their threat to strike, the result must be, as the Board of Trade tells them, delays in the bringing home of the wounded, in the sending of drafts, munitions, and supplies to France, and in the distribution of food at home. Sir Albert Stanley promised that the Society would suffer nothing from the postponement of its claim, since, immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the Government would give sympathetic consideration to its demand for an eight hours' day. The committee were so little moved by the Government's appeal to their patriotism and common-sense that on Friday they delivered a twenty-four hours' *ultimatum*. Sir Albert Stanley met the committee on Saturday and again yesterday, and renewed his promise on behalf of the Government, but without any apparent success. The *ultimatum* has not been withdrawn, and the strike was to have begun at midnight yesterday, or as soon afterwards as all the delegates to London had returned to their various districts. In these circumstances the Government has adopted the only possible course. By proclamation it has applied Part I. of the Munitions of War Act to this special case—that is to say, either the Railway Executive or the men's society may now report the dispute to the Ministry of Labour for settlement by conciliation or arbitration. In the meanwhile any stoppage of work is prohibited, and the application of any part of the Society's funds to the purposes of strike pay is made an illegal act.

The proposed strike could not paralyse the national railway system. It is true that the Society represents about one-half of the locomotive engineers and firemen who are employed in Great Britain, and that its strength lies on the great trunk lines. No doubt, it could impair the prosecution of the war in one or more of the ways that the Board of Trade has indicated. For at least three reasons, however, the Society must fail to achieve a general stoppage of railway traffic. In the first place, the greatest railway union, the National Union of Railwaymen, with its membership of 400,000, appears to have no sort of sympathy with the threatened strike. It has declared, through its most important leaders, its intention to abide loyally by the Labour truce. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., warns all railwaymen throughout the country that, if this breach of the truce is tolerated, a fatal blow will be struck at that system of collective bargaining which is the *raison d'être* of trade unionism. If the National Union is loyal to its country and to itself, any sectional strike, while it may do much mischief, will be doomed to failure. In the next place, the Government must be prompt and fearless in the suppression of a strike which would be, in effect, a declaration of war against the State and a virtual adherence to the King's enemies. Finally, the public opinion of Great Britain would not tolerate such a strike for twenty-four hours. The leaders of the Engineers' and Firemen's Society know little of the present temper and purpose of the English people if they think that they will get a particle of sympathy from the fathers and brothers of the soldiers whose lives depend on the swift and regular operation of the British railway services. If this disgraceful strike is enforced, the people of Great Britain will support whole-heartedly the sternest measures which the Government may be compelled to take for its suppression. We are astonished at the callousness or short-sightedness—the result, we must suppose, of vanity, or of a selfish class consciousness, or of nervous irritability provoked by the strain of intense, but necessary, toil, or of all those factors in combination—that has induced the engineers and firemen to flout the popular will in this flagrant fashion. We have now reached, perhaps, the most intense moment of the war. The operations of the next few weeks will decide whether we may hope for an early victory or whether our gallant armies must contemplate the hardships of another winter in the trenches. The country will have little mercy on any man or men that seek at such a time to strangle the national effort. We hope and believe that the rank-and-file of the Society of Engineers and Firemen will refuse to allow themselves to be "rushed" into such an act of treachery.

The Rumanian Front.

The latest reports from Petrograd and the Rumanian despatches which are again being published show that Marshal von Mackensen's offensive against Rumania has been fought virtually to a stand-still. Moldavia cannot as yet be considered out of all danger of being over-run by the enemy, but the urgent menace of the past few days is now removed. Rumania has suffered heavily for her allegiance to the Allies, and has amply proved her title to the fullest possible reparation which they can secure for her. She was infamously betrayed by the Government of the Tsar, and condemned to the loss of her richest province, Wallachia. Her scarcely less discreditable treatment at the hands of the Revolutionary Armies on her northern flank has exposed her to the danger of losing the remaining half of the kingdom, Moldavia. After the defection of the Eleventh Army in Galicia the Rumanian Army remained the only force on the eastern front which was in a position immediately to press the campaign against the enemy. The Austro-Germans, baulked of a military decision against the Russians, and warned by bitter experience of the fruitlessness of advance into the interior of Russia, concentrated all their available strength against the Rumanian Army. They were attracted as well by the prospect of reaping the rich Moldavian harvest as by the sound strategic maxim of striking at the strongest enemy. The Rumanian Army found itself in a peculiarly unfavourable position to meet this assault. It had expected to be able to move forward to the recovery of Wallachia, with its northern flank covered by the Russian advance. Instead it was left with that flank exposed by the Russian retirement, and it increased the disadvantages of this situation by opening the offensive in a gallant attempt to take some of the Austro-German pressure off the Russians. Moreover, its railway communications were vulnerable in two places. In the south a short junction line—a vital link in the railway system of Moldavia—connects the main line from Russia with the line serving the Rumanian front in the Carpathians. This line was open to attack in the north through the Oitus Pass, and the vital junction line itself was not far behind the "lines of the Sereth" which opposed the enemy's movement from the south. At both these points the Rumanians have been driven back; but at both they have succeeded in holding off the enemy from the railways which were the objectives of the attack. In the north, by a gallant counter-offensive, they restored the position in the Oitus Pass, inflicting very heavy losses upon the Austro-Germans. In the south, on the front of the Sereth, they had to resist a tremendous onslaught maintained for six days by the enemy, who brought up all their available artillery and made desperate efforts to break through, attacking in compact masses. Against all these attempts the Rumanians have stood firm. Moldavia is safe for the moment; and, whether its security be assured or not, the Austro-German adventure has cost the enemy a heavy price—how heavy we shall not realise until General Korniloff is ready to resume the offensive.

Petrol Rations.

The popularity of the motor car and the motor cycle as a source of pleasure had become so widespread before the war that these vehicles almost monopolised the highways in the holiday season. The pre-war holiday-maker who sought his pleasure afoot, or with the aid of what had come to be more or less contemptuously termed a "push bike," had become loud in his complaint against the "motor nuisance." He would tell you that the dust raised by motorists blemished the beauty spots of Ireland; that the reek of petrol was everywhere; that the road-hogs had made the highways unsafe; that the night was made hideous by the hoot of their horns. The war has wrought a great change as regards motoring. The pleasure-seeking motorist is as dead as the dodo for the duration of the war. In our advertising columns to-day will be found an important notice from the Petrol Control Committee for Ireland. This Committee, of which Sir Henry Robinson is president, has been specially appointed by a minute of the Board of Trade dated the 17th inst. The notice contains the official intimation that, so far as licences for motor spirit for private motor cars and private motor cycles are concerned, it will save trouble to all concerned "if it be clearly understood that licences for petrol required for pleasure and purely private purposes cannot be entertained." On the other hand, the Committee express their anxiety to secure that the necessary restriction shall bear with the least possible hardship "upon legitimate users for whose business or public duties a reasonable supply of motor spirit is an absolute necessity." Doubtless, in drawing the line between the "legitimate user" of petrol and those who seek a supply "for pleasure and purely private purposes," the Committee will have some knotty cases to consider. In general, however, the public are taking the restriction in a sporting spirit, a remark which particularly applies to the race-going public. So far as taxi-cabs are concerned, there is no city in Ireland, with the exception of Belfast, in which the local authorities have permitted these vehicles to ply for hire on the public thoroughfares. The Dublin public, thanks to the solicitude of the Municipal Council for the welfare of horse-drawn vehicles and their proprietors, have never become accustomed to the luxury of calling a "taxi" in the street. What they have never had they will never miss—for the duration of the war.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND IMPORTANCE OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Duke of Connaught, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Volunteer Force, visited Bath on Saturday afternoon, and after presenting medals in connection with the inspection on the 24th of June, Lansdown. The Volunteers, he said, in the course of an address, were resuming the importance they possessed prior to the formation of the Territorial Force. It was especially for the defence of this country in case of attack that the Volunteers were required, and he assured them that the Army Council and the Government attached great importance to the number and efficiency of the Volunteers.
The Duke then motored to Salisbury.

THE MESOPOTAMIA HONOURS.

Amongst the military officers whose names appear in the list of those specially mentioned for services in connection with the Mesopotamia expedition is that of the late Captain Percy R. O. Trench, eldest son of Hon. William C. Trench, Clonodfoy, Co. Limerick.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. E. GEDDES.

The King has been pleased to approve of the honour of a Knight Commandership of the Order of the Bath being conferred on Brev. Lieut.-Col. (temp. Brig.-General) A. C. Geddes, C.B., M.D., Director of Recruiting, in recognition of valuable services rendered in connection with the war.

MILITARY CROSS.

Captain Charles Dickson, M.D., R.A.M.C., has been awarded the Military Cross in connection with recent operations. He is a son of Mr. John Mitchel Dickson, of 29 Wellington Park, Belfast.

CAPTAIN STANLEY WILSON.

Speaking at Beverley on Saturday afternoon, Captain Stanley Wilson, M.P., said he received from his prison in Austria to Sir Rudolph Slatin, who had himself been twelve years a prisoner with the Dervishes in Gordon's campaign, and was looking after the interests of all prisoners of war in Austria. Ten days later the Austrian Government sent a letter ordering his unconditional release, without any reciprocal action on the part of the English.
The Press Association says:—The Russian officers interned in Salzerhad Camp, in Austria, presented Captain Stanley Wilson with an address of congratulation on his release. The address states:—We are losing a great and large-hearted friend from our midst. You have taught us the meaning of the words "English gentleman." We wish you a successful Parliamentary career.

SHIPOWNER'S MUNIFICENCE.

To celebrate his seventieth birthday, Mr. Joseph Hoult, a prominent Liverpool shipowner, is distributing £70,000 for allocation stated sums amongst several Merseyside institutions.
Mr. Hoult sets apart £30,000 of his total gift for the endowment of a fund to assist marine engineers and firemen, particularly those engaged in Liverpool ships. Many shipping organisations of a charitable character will also participate in Mr. Hoult's gift, as also will specified churches, hospitals, and other institutions in an area extending from the Mersey district to Carlisle, while the Liverpool Cathedral funds will be augmented by £5,000.
Mr. Hoult, who resides at Thornton Hough, Cheshire, represented the Wirral Division of Cheshire in Parliament as a Conservative from 1900 to 1906. His gift takes the form of five per cent. War Loan Stock.

NATIONAL TEACHERS AND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SUMMONED.

The Central Executive of the National Teachers' Organisation decided, at a meeting held on Saturday last, to summon a special congress to meet in Dublin on Saturday, September 8th. This action has been decided upon owing to the dissatisfaction caused among teachers throughout the country by the Chief Secretary's recent proposals on the introduction of the Supplementary Estimate. The chief grounds of complaint are the inadequacy of the grant, and the method of allocation, especially with regard to assistants and the teachers of small schools. A strong protest was entered against the action of the National Board in refusing to discuss the proposed administrative changes in the rules affecting teachers' interests, such action being considered contrary to the Board's own circular issued in 1915 as a result of the recommendations of the Dill Committee.

SEAMEN AND U BOAT CRIMES.

The International Conference of Seafarers was resumed on Saturday in London. Protests were made against the German-Austro U boat barbarities. Resolutions were passed expressing horror at the brutal crimes committed, pledging the Conference to support any step to end the same, and that the delegates recommend their organisations to withdraw from the International Transport and affect another organisation.
The Conference demand reparation for the desolation of homes. One resolution stated that unless the present inhuman methods of Austro-German U boats ceased their members would refuse to sail in ships carrying Germans.

The King will hold a Council on Wednesday.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
SUNDAY NIGHT.

Whether there will be a railway strike or not seems uncertain at the present moment. The determined attitude taken by the Government has had a marked effect on some of the leaders, and they are anxious that there shall be no trouble. It is quite possible that a strike may be attempted, but it is improbable that it will be successful, for there are many reasons why it should not be. The association now threatening a strike is only a very small section of the railwaymen, and the great majority of the body are utterly opposed to a strike during the war. They recognise that the claims they have made have been met fairly, and they remain satisfied. After the war the story may be different, but at the present they will lend no aid to the engine drivers. If a strike is attempted, it may mean much discomfort and inconvenience to every part of the community, but that it is likely to hang up the conduct of the war is incredible.
Count Reventlow, the great German fire-eater, thinks that the Pope's peace Note, if carried through, would mean the ruin of the German Empire in every direction. That, however, does not seem to be the opinion of the Kaiser, for he has summoned Herr Michaelis and Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, to consult with him on the Note; and Prince von Bülow is also expected. The Kaiser has asked the advice of numerous prominent people in his Empire regarding the situation. This sounds interesting, but it is not particularly valuable. The Allies will have nothing, or little, to do with the Note, and it is known that they are now considering its terms in order that a collective answer may be sent to the Pope. It is probable that they will demand, as a preliminary to any discussion, that the enemy shall withdraw from all the countries that he has invaded and devastated.
The news from the Rumanian front today is welcome, for it shows that the Germans can scarcely hope to break through now. A number of pitched battles in the region of Slonac resulted in the repulse of the Germans, while a similar fate befell the enemy in many attacks in the direction of Ocna. The situation is now hopeful, for German manpower cannot be entirely spared for the calls made upon it from all fronts, and every day should prove useful to Russia in restoring her armies. The threat to Rumania was so great that these Russian and Rumanian victories will be hailed with a sigh of relief.
The air operations in France are growing in magnitude, and it seems probable that before long the aerial battles will be as important as those on land. The raids on enemy territory are almost too frequent to record, while those of the enemy seem to be few and futile. It is evident that the Allies' supplies of aeroplanes must be extremely good, for on a recent occasion over one hundred machines were used in one raid. In this country aeroplanes are now a common sight, and a flight of half a dozen or more excites little attention.
The story told in a French newspaper to-day of a large number of Germans caught between two British barrages and incinerated by boiling oil is a terrible one, and must make the Germans regret that they ever departed from the strict rules of war. There is no horror that they have used that the Allies cannot reproduce a great deal more effectively, if necessary. This story of a sunken road, with its hiding Germans, suddenly deluged with five hundred litres of boiling oil, and escape rendered impossible by the British shells, is one of the most horrible of the war, and an object-lesson that "frightfulness" cannot pay in the end. The Kaiser's opinion of "frightfulness" would be valuable at the present time. Presumably he wished that he had kept to fair play.
One little sidelight on the effectiveness of our blockade is furnished by the United States import list. Before the war the German imports into the United States amounted to something like two millions sterling *per* month. During the month of May last they were of the value of £2. Germany has utterly ruined her overseas trade, and prospects for its resumption seem to be hopeless. Huge stocks of goods of every description are piled up in the German warehouses waiting for peace to permit a resumption of trading, but her possible markets are disappearing one by one.
Mr. MacVeagh has addressed a long question to the Prime Minister, which he will ask to-morrow. It is whether his attention has been called to the fact that military courts in Ireland, acting under martial law, have sentenced young men to long terms of imprisonment on charges of illegal drilling and wearing Volunteer uniforms; whether he is aware that, with the encouragement of a member of the War Cabinet, similar acts were committed by thousands of Ulster Unionists, and that in no case was even a police court summons issued; whether he is aware that the sentences of the military courts are regarded even by those who have no sympathy with drilling as being, therefore, partisan and vindictive, and as proving that there is one law for the Nationalist and a different law for the Unionist; and whether the War Cabinet will, with a view to establishing impartiality in the administration of the law, direct the immediate release of those sentenced by the military courts.
The new Honours List may be issued during the coming week, but the date is still uncertain. The list will be a very long one, and is likely to meet with much criticism. It is, however, recognised that the task of conferring honours on war-workers is one of the greatest difficulty, and the result will surely disappoint many people whose expectations are high.
Owing to the delay in the publication of the regulations dealing with the ninepenny loaf it is now probable that regulations governing the price of meat will be issued at the same time. The price to rule the sale of beef presents many difficulties, and the scale may be further delayed; but the price of mutton and pork is easier to arrange, so that a list of *maximum* prices for bread, mutton, and pork may be expected any day.
The sugar distribution question promises to be a very large and costly business. Many officials are to be appointed, and it is estimated that something like ten million sugar cards will be required. The card is now being drafted, and as soon as the form has been approved a huge printing order will be placed. The material will be a thin cardboard, cut in a handy size, while the letter-press will be as simple as possible.
A very large and fine crop of potatoes is confidently expected this year, and farmers here are generally relieved to know that the Ministry of Food has announced that it regards the Great Scot, the British Queen, and the Eclipse varieties as second earlies, on the sale of which no restrictions have been imposed. Altered conditions in the Board's own circular issued in 1915 as a result of the recommendations of the Dill Committee.

DUBLIN FISH SUPPLIES.

There does not appear to be much prospect of an easing of the situation in regard to the supply of fish. Some supplies are coming from the country to Dublin, but the recent heavy weather is against the fish keeping fit for food, and consequently the supplies from inland do not amount to much. Haddock is coming in from Grimsby, and the methods of packing enable it to be delivered in good condition. Practically no hake has been coming in this summer. The salmon season is now virtually over. Generally speaking, supplies and prices are declared alike to be extremely variable, but the tendency is to the sustaining of high prices. Last week, for instance, cod-fish fetched as much as 36s. a box, a record price, and one at which a large fishmonger said he could not buy it, though he has a high-class *clientèle*. In cases where sales were effected, it was his opinion, they were probably for fulfilment of contracts, on which loss must have occurred. Future prospects, he declared, were not good for larger supplies or lower prices.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SUPPLIES.

According to a leading Dublin salesman, the huge quantities of allotment produce available have rendered it difficult to sell fruit and vegetables, while, in addition, nearly all classes of produce are brought in ripe simultaneously. Plums are selling as cheaply in the markets as 2½d. per lb., the best sorts making from 4d. to 6d. It is anticipated that, mainly owing to the shortage of sugar, apples will be cheap and plentiful. A heavy crop of pears is also expected, and prices will be low. English gages are arriving in large quantities. The reason given for the dear prices of tomatoes is the shortage of the Channel Islands supplies, not more than a quarter of the usual supplies being available. Owing to the disorder of transit, nearer markets have to be found. Growers have not introduced many grapes this season mainly on account of prohibitive coal prices, but although they have not been forced grapes are coming along in fair supplies, and it is expected that they will be rather cheap later on, as the season will be short. Despite the increase of tillage, mushrooms have seldom been more plentiful, the recent rain and heat greatly aiding growth. On Saturday mushrooms could be had for 2d. per punnet. Vegetables of all kinds are in abundance. When asked the cause of the wide margin between wholesale and retail prices the salesman stated that owing to the ripeness of fruit the shopkeeper is not able to weigh out successfully the number of pounds for which he has to pay. By the time the package is finished some of the contents have gone bad, and he must make up with the good fruit for the loss of the bad fruit.
A private buyer who is well acquainted with the conditions operating in the fruit and vegetable markets expressed the view that the marked deficiency between the wholesale and retail prices is explained by the unfair method in which the sales are conducted. He contended that certain retailers arrange the prices amongst themselves, and any surplus supplies are taken by forestallers at the same fixed price, so that small retailers and dealers have to get their supplies from the forestallers at an advanced price. The small shopkeeper has to sell accordingly, whereas the large buyer takes advantage of the lower and advanced prices to the same figure. He further pointed out that prices of vegetables should be much lower, as not alone are supplies very plentiful in the market, but the public demand has diminished owing to the success of the allotment schemes. Yet the fact remains that wholesale prices are practically the same as last year, while in many instances retail prices have noticeably increased.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

A large provision dealer, interviewed on the matter of creamery butter, states that the price fixed by the Food Controller at the week-end for Irish creamery butter, which was to rule for the next fortnight, was the price possible for the dairy by the producer. That price-fixing did not necessarily mean that no change might be made in the prices charged to the public, it would appear that once the commodity had left the producer's hands the laws of supply and demand had up till now been allowed free play, and apparently that was to continue. There was a rumour, which might prove to be well founded, that within a few days an announcement would be made that the Food Controller was assuming full control of all butter supplies. That had already been done in the case of imported cheese. Home cheese, however, had not been taken under control. It would seem a little strange if, whereas the Controller of Food left home producers unfettered, he should seek to restrict the home butter producers in the prices they might ask. In the next few days, however, the situation would most probably be clarified.

PROTESTS AGAINST FIXED CATTLE PRICES.

At a meeting of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Association on Saturday resolutions were unanimously passed protesting against the prices for cattle fixed by Lord Rhondda, and deploring the lack of interest shown by Sir T. H. Russell, Bart., in the agricultural industry of Ireland. The Carlow County Council entered a protest against the prices fixed by the Food Controller for beef, which would result in the slaughter of immature cattle. The attitude of the Louth and Meath Farmers' Association in objecting to the fixed prices as being in favour of the grazier as against the interests of those engaged in tillage has been approved by the County Carlow Farmers' Association.

NEW TOBACCO ORDER.

The Board of Trade issued on Friday an official schedule of retail tobacco prices which differs slightly from the schedule published over a month ago. It states:—
"Until further notice no tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, or snuff may be sold, on or after the date of this announcement, by retail at a price exceeding a price at which such goods or similar goods

DESTROYER ASED.

LY HIT AND ON FIRE.

he Admiralty made the fol on Saturday:—

naval forces scouting in the he 19th instant sighted an 2.45 a.m. Fire was opened, oyer was chased. She was y hit and on fire, but she mist over a minefield.'

pers were sighted shortly f the destroyer, and heavy

At least two of the mine- o be very severely damaged, the destroyer, our ships ow them owing to the prox-

ment our vessels were at- ine, and after the action a tacked, in both cases with-

d no damage whatever.

N REPORT.

report states:—

a German guard patrol in untered enemy cruisers and ringe of the English barred them. The enemy, who had , turned away under the -fire, and withdrew from th all possible haste. We

PROPOSALS.

O THE PAPAL NOTE.

Correspondent of the Press that Mr. Lansing has in- reply of the United States ope's Note will be sent any other belligerents. Ac- plans, it is generally be- resident will consider the Allies in making his reply. presentatives in Washington views of their Governments partment.

GUE'S VIGOROUS ATEMENT.

the Executive Committee of force Peace, an organisation and other distinguished ernment members, has been Premier Wilson. It urges that on of the war, in order to of Nations really effective. ds:—

peace proposals of Pope the principle of a league of peace, and in that respect Executive Committee of the ace Conference; but that, a which will guarantee the the world could be made the abolition of the Prussian at all costs, never cost. Peace a Government could not, as clearly pointed out, establish ual trust and security. The ce conference, therefore, in ion of the war until Prussian oved."

VATICAN CIRCLES.

Rome on Sunday says:— interpret Mr. Lloyd George's rently from the majority of nion. They consider that the would certainly have the effect of criticising the Papal Note proved of it. Since no such expressed, they say that the ce may be drawn that allies

H. NEWSPAPER OMMENTS.

in the *Figaro*, writing Note, says:—Germany feels ing to remain at Lens. It has been pointed out that their new positions command portant German lines east and south-east of Lens, and the assumption that the enemy will exist from street to street in the town itself a premature. Their salient is becoming very ntracted, and should soon be untenable. In despatch which we publish to-day special Correspondent gives further an ingly interesting account of the work of our airmen. Though he lays stress upon their valuable observation work, it is clear from his description that there is a growing tendency towards a more vigorous and comprehensive air offensive. We are frequently told that the way to victory probably lies through the air, and that, if the enemy's communications are incessantly attacked from the air, his front may be rendered untenable. The stories of the concentrated attacks now being delivered behind the German lines show that an intermediate stage has already been reached, and that within the present limits of our resources something has been done towards attaining the ideal so often expounded of late. We wish to direct special attention to the statements of our Correspondent regarding the method adopted in recording by the official bulletins the work of our airmen. He tells us that the estimates published regarding casualties inflicted on the enemy are absolutely trustworthy, and are generally understated. No claim to have brought down an enemy aeroplane is accepted without the most careful scrutiny, and corroborative testimony is obtained wherever possible. After this epic of Langemarck we should imagine that no one in this country will pay the smallest heed to the claims of the German bulletins.

THE BRITISH AIRMEN.

The Special Correspondent of *The Times* today calls special attention to the recent work of our airmen. You can, he says, unhesitatingly accept our statements as truth, and the German claims in contradiction as unequivocally false, speak with some knowledge, and it is a fact which has never yet been properly made public that all our statements as to wrecked German machines and the rest are modest and conservative to what some people think an excessively scrupulous degree. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that our individual pilots know fully anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent. more German machines have been destroyed than we have taken credit for. During the last few days' fighting I have heard several times the statement that in the course of the battle the fire of the German batteries actually grew perceptibly and continuously less as they were put out of action by our guns. This is quite credible. In the course of a single day of June, guided by our aeroplanes, silenced 3 hostile batteries. Observation showed 21 gun pits entirely destroyed, and 35 others badly damaged. Eighteen explosions of ammunition stores were caused, and 15 other fires. These are only the items of air work in a single day of battle, but their influence on the course of victory is obviously enormous. It is characteristic and significant that many airmen of the best type have come to working at night, dropping bombs behind our lines, and so forth, when observation is non-existent, and everything is mere chance. It is mere window-dressing and its influence on the course of the war *absolutely nil*. But the Germans airmen like it better than working in the daytime, because they have a less chance of meeting our men. When we raid, as we do daily, and drop, perhaps, a dozen or twenty tons of explosives, it is done in daylight, when we can choose objectives and aim with accuracy. And the amount of this daylight work exceeds the German night work probably tenfold.

THE RIGHT INCIDENT.

Commenting on the affray reported in the German Right, *The Times* Naval Correspondent writes:—Such an incident has not been reported for some time past. As it is unusual to hear of engagements in German waters, there is a likelihood that this one will attract wider attention than similar scraps did when they occurred oftener. Two days ago the fight took place in the Bight on August 28, 1916, is absurd. That was a concerted and prearranged movement against the enemy forces, and might, indeed, have led up to a general action between the battle fleets. There is no indication in the Admiralty announcement that this was anything more than an encounter of scouts. It may be assumed that the British light cruisers and destroyers are frequently patrolling in the neighbourhood of the outside edge of the German triangle from Sylt to Borkum, and that the enemy small craft are hovering in a similar manner on the border of their defences. The areas in the North Sea which both Powers have notified to be dangerous to shipping are in close proximity, if they do not overlap. The minefields must be watched to prevent interference or the removal of the instruments of destruction. In such circumstances collisions between the opposed scouts are bound to take place, and it is rather to be wondered at that they do not occur more frequently.

THE POPE'S NOTE.

Mr. Richard Bagot, in a letter to *The Times*, submits that the theory that the Vatican is not in touch with the realities may account for the form, but will not account for the substance or the callous cynicism "of the Pope's Note." No one who has had occasion to read between the lines in the so-called clerical newspapers and reviews published in Italy since the beginning of the war, can honestly say that the constant and untiring representations of our Government through its official mouthpieces have any real effect at the Vatican. Nor, indeed, can we wonder that almost every week articles are published in these organs that, as the *Tablet* has just pointed out, are deplorable calumnies against the nations opposed to Germany, and particularly against the British Empire.

SPANISH KING INDISPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM(S)

MADRID, SATURDAY.

Senor Dato, the Premier, to-day announced that the King was indisposed, owing to an inflammation of the knee, in consequence of an intemportant synovial discharge.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

FORTHCOMING BELFAST MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELFAST, SATURDAY.

The Irish Convention will, it is understood, meet in Belfast on the 6th of next month. A Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee appointed by the Ulster Unionist Council was held in the Town Hall, Belfast, yesterday, when a number of matters were fully discussed with the Ulster delegates to the Convention.

PROMINENT SINN FEINER ARRESTED.

Two Dublin detectives on Saturday effected the arrest in Sackville street of Mr. Thomas Kelly, one of the men recently released from English prisons, in which they were undergoing sentences of penal servitude in connection with the rebellion. Mr. Ashe has been detained at the Bridewell police station pending the arrival of an escort to bring him to Co. Longford, where, it is understood, he will be called upon to answer a charge arising out of a speech at a Sinn Fein meeting.

BRITISH GAIN IN YPRES REGION.

ADVANCE OF 500 YARDS ON MILE FRONT.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN AIR FIGHTING.

During the week-end our troops carried out successful operations on the Ypres-Poelcappelle road, and advanced the line to a depth of 500 yards on a front of a mile. All the objectives were taken, and a series of strongly defended farms captured. The enemy's losses were considerable, while ours were slight.

The French have also made progress on the Bixschoote-Langemarck road, and carried a strong enemy position east of the Steenbeek.

A feature of the week-end on the French front was the activity in the air. Over a hundred machines took part in the various flights, during which 13,000 kilogrammes of projectiles were dropped on enemy positions.

The Germans have tardily admitted the loss of Langemarck.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, 18TH AUGUST, 10 A.M.

Early this morning the enemy delivered another counter-attack against our recently captured positions immediately north-west of Lens. His troops were again completely repulsed after sharp fighting, in which we secured a few prisoners. There has been considerable hostile artillery activity during the night in this neighbourhood and also north-east of Ypres.

9.20 P.M.

In addition to the unsuccessful hostile attack north-west of Lens reported in this morning's *communiqué*, the enemy made two other counter-attacks early this morning on this front, one east of Loos and the other in the neighbourhood of Bois Hugo. In the first case the enemy's attacking troops were caught by our barrage and machine gun fire at short range and driven back in disorder with heavy losses. In the second attack also the enemy's infantry, though supported by flammenwerfer, failed to reach our trenches.

On the Ypres battle front hostile artillery has been quieter.

During the day the strong west wind yesterday again told against our aeroplanes, giving the machines damaged in combat east of the line little chance of reaching their aerodromes.

Bombing raids and the policy of harassing the enemy infantry with machine gun fire were actively continued by us. Observation for our artillery was carried out all day, and an unusually large number of photographs were taken.

In air fighting twelve German aeroplanes were brought down and eighteen driven down out of control. Twelve of our machines are missing, two of which collided during a fight and fell within the enemy's lines.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

SUNDAY, 10 A.M.

We carried out a successful local operation this morning south-east of Epehy, in which we captured the German trenches in the neighbourhood of Guillemont Farm and took several prisoners.

Last night our raiding parties entered the enemy's positions south-west of Haurincourt and returned with a few prisoners after inflicting heavy casualties on the hostile garrisons.

On the nights of the 16th-17th inst. enemy aircraft bombed casualty clearing stations. Ten wounded German airmen were killed and nine wounded German prisoners were again wounded by German bombs.

SUNDAY, 9.7 P.M.

A successful minor operation was carried out by us early this morning in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Tookapelle road. Our line was advanced to depth of a few hundred yards on a front of a mile, and all our objectives, which included a series of strongly-fortified farms, were captured at very slight loss to our troops. The enemy's losses were considerable, and in addition we took several prisoners.

The number of German prisoners captured by the Allies in the course of the fighting of the 16th-17th inst. on the Lens front has now ascertained to be 2,114, including 55 officers.

Strong westerly winds prevailed again yesterday. The activity of our aeroplanes was continued, and bombing, artillery and photographic work were carried out successfully throughout the day.

In air fighting three German aeroplanes were brought down, and four others were driven down out of control. Eight of our machines are missing.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

In Belgium our troops continued to make progress north of the Bixschoote-Langemarck road, and carried a strong enemy *point d'appui* east of Steenbeek.

During the day of August 17 and the night of August 17-18 our bombarding aeroplanes carried out many flights over the enemy's lines. A hundred and eleven of our machines took part in various flights, in course of which 13,000 kilograms of projectiles were dropped on the enemy's establishments. Two of our machines have not returned.

The aviation grounds of Colmar Frescati and Hapshein, the aviation camp in the region of Chambley, the railway stations of Fribourg in Brisgau, Longuyon, Montmedy, Pierrefitte, Juvin, Grandpre, Challerange, and Dun sur Meuse, etc., and the bivouacs of the Spincourt Forest were copiously pelted with projectiles. Many explosions on the objectives were observed, and several fires broke out.

During the night of August 16-17 the railway station of Cortemarck was also visited by our aircraft. A violent fire broke out in the railway station buildings.

During the day yesterday seven German aeroplanes and a captive balloon were brought down by our pilots, and eight other enemy machines have fallen in their lines gravely damaged.

SATURDAY EVENING.

There is nothing to report. Somewhat great artillery activity in the regions of Vauclerc and the California plateaux and on both banks of the Meuse.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

There were artillery duels on the Aisne front, notably north-west and east of Craonne. Hostile raids against our small posts north of Braye, in the region of Bermericourt and La Pompelle, failed under our fire.

On both banks of the Meuse the artillery duel continues very lively by both sides. In the Bois De Pretre we repulsed consecutive German attempts by violent bombardments. The enemy suffered appreciable losses, and left some prisoners in our hands.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

The artillery struggle assumed marked activity in the region of Braye and Cerny, as well as on both banks of the Meuse. There was no infantry action.

Rheims received six hundred shells. One civilian was wounded.

Yesterday eleven German machines fell in flames or were completely destroyed, the result of air engagements. Six other machines were seriously damaged and forced to light in their own lines.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

SATURDAY.

ARMY GROUP OF THE CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT.—On the battlefield in Flanders the artillery duel again increased on the coast and northeast of Ypres to the most extreme intensity. Elsewhere the firing was less than on the previous days.

On both sides of the Boesinghe Staden Railway the enemy, in the afternoon, launched a strong surprise local attack, as a result of which Langemarck was lost, after severe fighting. We occupy the flat bend in front of the village.

In Artois the English battle troops, assisted by strong artillery fire, opened an attack northwest of Lens, but our destructive fire did not allow the attack to develop. Minor attacks of the enemy at night were repulsed.

ARMY GROUP OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.—On the Chemin des Dames there has been lively artillery activity near Corny, in the Western Champagne, especially at the Keilberg, and south-west of Moronvillers. On the northern Verdun front the artillery duel was resumed with full force at mid-day, and continued far into the night.

By means of our aviators and anti-aircraft fire 26 enemy aeroplanes were brought down, and also four captive balloons, the latter in flames.

SATURDAY EVENING.

There have been artillery duels in Artois, on the Aisne, and near Verdun.

SUNDAY.

ARMY GROUP OF CROWN PRINCE RUPPRECHT.—In Flanders the fighting activity on the coast and from the Yser as far as Lys was again very vigorous, especially during the evening hours. In the Bischoote-Houge sector early this morning the artillery duel increased to drumfire. South of Langemarck the enemy then came forward to the attack, during which tanks, enveloped in artificial fog, were intended to break a way through for the infantry. After an initial penetration into our lines, the enemy was everywhere repulsed.

In Artois the firing activity attained great intensity at La Bassee Canal, on both sides of Lens, and on the southern bank of the Scarpe, near Havrincourt, and west of the Catalet (southwest and south of Cambrai). The English, after liberal artillery preparation, attacked with strong reconnoitring detachments. They were repulsed in hand-to-hand fighting. St. Quentin has again been subjected to fire by the French.

ARMY GROUP OF THE CROWN PRINCE.—On the Chemin des Dames our raiding troops penetrated into the enemy trenches east of the Royere Farm, and annihilated the occupants, consisting solely of French native troops. An enterprise carried out by us on the Birmont was successful, several prisoners being brought in. In the Western Champagne lively firing engagements developed from time to time. Near Verdun the artillery duel continues, and even during the night the strong destructive fire between the Avocourt Wood and Ornes only slackened very little. French airmen made an attack against our captive balloons without success. Baden thrusting detachments in the Caurieres Wood again inflicted losses on the French by a bold *coup de main*, and returned with numerous prisoners.

Yesterday nineteen aeroplanes and one captive balloon were shot down in aerial encounters. Chasing echelon 11, for a long time conducted by Captain Richthofen, yesterday, after seven months of activity, brought down his two hundredth adversary. One hundred and twenty-one machines and 196 machine guns have been captured by this echelon.

SUNDAY EVENING.

In Flanders the firing engagement is of varying intensity. Before Verdun the artillery battle continues with undiminished intensity.

STORIES OF THE FIGHTING.

STRONG POSITIONS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

The Press Association special correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphed on Saturday:—

The French late yesterday and last night completed the pushing of their lines forward to the natural front formed by the St. Jansbeek River and the Broenbeck River, which branches off from Jansbeck to the East. Two strong German redoubts, Les Lilas and Mondovi Farm, which had held out against the French attacks since Thursday, were finally shelled into submission by the artillery, and the French were able to complete the conquest of the territory south of these rivers. Les Lilas lies about 500 yards west of the junction of the Jansbeck and Broenbeck Rivers. It was a concrete and steel fortification, heavily armed with machine guns, and almost impregnable to infantry attack. The French on Thursday moved forward on either side of it in a pocket. It was only when heavy artillery was concentrated on the position yesterday afternoon that the German garrison surrendered. One officer and 53 men were made prisoners. Mondovi Farm was a stronghold of similar strength, lying in an angle, formed by the junction of the Jansbeck and Broenbeck Rivers. Here, as in the case of Les Lilas, the French artillery forced the garrison to surrender last night. The *moral* of the French troops here continues at the highest pitch, and a feeling of the greatest optimism prevails.

INCIDENTS IN THE LENS FIGHTING.

The Press Association's special correspondent, telegraphing from the Headquarters of the British Army in France yesterday evening, says:—

The furious fighting which has been in progress at intervals since Wednesday last against our new positions around Lens has now reached a lull, and leaves the gallant Canadians in possession of all they took. It is now known that the order had come from very high up in the German Command that Hill 70 was to be retaken at all costs. The costs have been paid surely enough, but the Hill, which so dominates the eastern side of Lens that without it they are never to be comfortable, is still securely in our hands. In the course of Wednesday night a large party of Prussian Guards entered one of the chalk cuttings, with which this area abounds. The Canadians got in amongst them, and it is very doubtful whether any of them got away. They brought back 90 prisoners and 20 machine guns. No less than 15 determined counter-attacks have thus far been launched against the Bois Hugo, Bois Ruse, and Cité St. Emile, and in front of Cité St. Theodore. When I say they have all been beaten back with loss, I realise of course that it is abundantly clear that the enemy regards the Canadians' success as amongst the most serious blows he has experienced.

Some good fighting developed during the fighting. For example, one of the battalions, which had got all its objectives, became aware that a party of Boches were back in the old "No Man's Land" in the rear of them. The contour of the ground at this particular spot had enabled the Germans to work their way round in considerable numbers. After a sharp fight this affair was arrested, and a large number of prisoners were made.

Talking of making prisoners, one of the most daring exploits I have heard of in connection with the fighting was past over unnoticed during the clearing up after the taking of Langemarck. A lieutenant, together with a party of 20 men of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, entered a concrete building, which they had reason to believe was still held by the Huns. A bomb thrown against it produced a burst of machine gun and rifle fire, which, one might suppose, should have done considerable mischief than, fortunately, it did. The place was then attacked by bombers, and very shortly out came the Lilias, the Prussian Guards gave themselves up. Sending them to the rear under an escort, the lieutenant and his diminished party proceeded to another fortified building, from which another fire was still proceeding. The officer went right up to the door, and, banging upon it with his fist, demanded the surrender of those within. To his astonishment, out stepped 42 Huns. At the time the party returned only six of the Somerset men were unwounded. It is an exploit of which the regiment of the Mural Crown may well be proud.

On the whole, the past 24 hours have been comparatively quiet. Our troops carried out quite a brilliant little attack this morning on the Guillemont Farm area, and made some headway with it. Yesterday was not a quiet day in the air. Over a hundred machines took part in the various flights, during which 13,000 kilogrammes of projectiles were dropped on enemy positions.

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THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

SOCIALIST PARTY'S STRONG RESOLUTION.

The Executive Committee of the British Socialist Party, in a manifesto addressed to the delegates to the adjourned Labour Conference on Tuesday next, state that in flouting the overwhelming decision of the Labour Party to participate in the Stockholm Conference the Government has by its action thrown a challenge which the Labour Party must take up with vigour and determination. The Labour Party must immediately withdraw its representatives from the Government, and repudiate all who, in defiance to the party's wishes, refuse to come out. The decision of the Government to prevent, by refusing passports, the delegates from having passports, denotes their opposition to a people's peace. The Labour Party, adds the manifesto, must stand firm in its decision to attend the Stockholm Conference.

The Council of Durham Miners' Association on Saturday discussed the question of representation at the Stockholm Conference, and decided to instruct the delegates at the Miners' National Conference to vote against sending representatives to Stockholm.

The Executive of the Cleveland Miners' Association decided at Saltburn on Saturday to instruct their delegates to the Conference of Miners' Federation of Great Britain and the Labour Party next week to vote for the representation of British trade unionists at the Stockholm Conference.

BRITISH WORKERS' LEAGUE.

The British Workers' League has issued a manifesto urging all workers attending the Conference of the Labour party in London on Tuesday next to vote for the reversal of the decision to send delegates to the Stockholm Conference. The manifesto says the original vote was secured under a misapprehension that it was to help Russia that delegates would be sent. The truth is now known, and Mr. Kerensky has stated that not alone will such a Conference not help, but can only embarrass Russia. The manifesto adds, "Down with the Conference made in Germany."

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT AND STOCKHOLM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, SUNDAY.

The following official statement is issued here to-day:—In view of the article in the newspaper *Vosnia Vlas* on the 17th inst., entitled "Questions and Answers," the Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers it necessary to make the following declaration:—

"The letter sent to Mr. Henderson by Mr. Lloyd George says nothing of any letter or telegram from M. Kerensky, but contains a summary of a communication from the Provisional Government, its attitude with regard to the Stockholm Conference, which is supplemented by an extract from a letter from the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*, accompanying that communication.

THE EASTERN FRONTS.

GERMAN CLAIMS IN GALICIA.

OVER 40,000 PRISONERS.

The Germans in their report claim heavy gains in the recent fighting in Galicia. The prisoners, they say, number 655 officers and 41,300 men. They also claim 250 guns, as well as other war munitions.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

Saturday's Petrograd *communiqué*:—

Rumanian Front.—In the direction of Oena, in the course of August 17, battles were waged in the regions of Slanic, Grosseci, and the factory of Stakhovry. By the evening all attacks were repulsed. The enemy succeeded only in occupying a few of our trenches to the south of the river at Slanic. In the direction of Focsani there has been artillery firing.

Caucasian Front.—In the region to the north of the Sivas road our scouts made a successful reconnaissance, in which they captured ten prisoners. In the direction of Kharput, in the region to the south of Pelmiur, our detachments, organising an offensive, occupied a series of villages on the front of Jkari-Kaiger, Farudjadin, and Moldekan.

In the direction of Mossul, during August 15 and 16, the Turks undertook an offensive against Hasan, and forced our troops to retire somewhat.

Sunday's Petrograd *communiqué*:—

South-west of the Narotch Lake the Germans with a force of about two companies, supported by artillery fire, attacked our trenches in the region of the village of Stakhovry, but were repulsed by our barrage fire. On the rest of the front fusillades and scouting reconnaissances have taken place.

Rumanian Front.—In the direction of Oena during the night of August 18th the enemy launched several attacks south of Grosseci, but was repulsed. In the course of August 18, in the region of Silonix, battles took place with variable success to our arms until the evening, when all the attacking forces were repulsed.

Caucasian Front.—In the direction of Kharput unimportant Turkish attacks were repelled.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Saturday's Berlin *communiqué*:—

Between the Baltic and the Black Sea there have been small forefield engagements and moderate firing generally. Otherwise the position is unchanged.

On the front of the Archduke Joseph, on the 16th August an attack was made by Austro-Hungarian regiments on the Kuparfenyo, which was entirely successful. The enemy was thrown out of entrenched positions by our assault, and, in addition to great and sanguinary losses, lost over 1,600 prisoners, one gun, and 18 machine guns.

Since the commencement of the operations in the East on the 19th July, in Eastern Galicia, the Bukowina, and Moldavia, there have come into the hands of the Allied troops 655 officers, 41,300 men, 257 guns, 548 machine guns, 191 mine-throwers, and 50,000 rifles. In war material there were captured large masses of munitions, 25,000 gas masks, 14 armoured cars, 15 motor lorries, two armed trains, six loaded railway trains, besides 26 locomotives, 218 railway wagons, several aeroplanes, a large number of vehicles, and considerable supplies of provisions.

It is especially noteworthy that during the present fighting the munition columns and trains, as well as the railway stations, were the chief and heaviest demands made upon them, smoothly assured the work of conveyance to and from the front which now has to move over 300 miles south of the fighting. By the careful instructions given, and the faithful execution of duty by officers, officials, and men, all movements of troops were carried through according to plan, and the troops in action were always supplied with the necessary quantities of munitions, provisions, and other war necessities. This was the case in the Wisok region, in addition to the fire which was directed to the rear of our positions, and in the East, in spite of all obstacles which the nature of the terrain and the weather and the devastations of the war had caused.

M. KERENSKY'S MESSAGE TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George has received the following telegram from M. Kerensky:—"I am extremely touched by the message which Your Excellency has addressed to me on the third anniversary of the entry of Great Britain into the world war. I desire to express to you the warm thanks of the Provisional Government for this mark of sympathy. Russia will employ all her strength in order to overcome the difficulties of the moment, and conduct the war in union with her Allies up to complete victory. She will secure to the peoples the benefits of a lasting peace as well as the triumphs of the great democratic principles of justice and liberty."

THE EX-TSAR IN EXILE.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, SATURDAY.

The Provisional Government has issued the following statement:—

Owing to considerations of State, the Government decided to transfer the ex-Tsar and ex-Tsaritsa, who are detained under guard, to a certain locality. Tobolsk on the River Tobol was selected as their residence. The ex-Tsar and ex-Tsaritsa were conveyed there, after all precautionary measures had been taken. The children of the ex-Tsar and ex-Tsaritsa, as well as a few persons belonging to their *entourage*, accompanied them to Tobolsk of their own free will.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES AND THE WAR.

A Petrograd telegram on Saturday says:—

At the meeting of the old revolutionaries today, Prince Kropotkin, the eminent leader of the Russian revolutionary movement, made a speech, in the course of which he said—"In every great decisive moment it is towards its end. They know that only too well in Germany, and they have been saying there for a long time that the voice will be the one who has shown himself most firm in the last months of the struggle. That is why Germany made such great efforts to make the most of the temporary disorganisation of our Army, a disorganisation which is an inevitable feature of every revolution, and why she is still continuing her efforts, flooding Russia with her agents, whose propaganda has had such a fatal and tragic effect on the south-western front. Our Army, however, has soon realised the character of its disorganisation, and the men arriving from different parts of the front shows a welcome revulsion in the *moral* of our troops, who are endeavouring to repair the damage caused by the attention which they paid to the noxious propaganda of the Maximalists."

BOMBS DROPPED ON HOLLAND.

TWO GERMAN MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

A Press Association telegram from The Hague, Saturday, says:—

This afternoon two German aeroplanes, each carrying three men, landed near Winschoten. One was on fire, while the other was shot down by Dutch soldiers. The occupants were uninjured.

An Amsterdam telegram of Saturday says:—

It is reported from Dordrecht that early this morning an aeroplane of unknown nationality dropped six bombs on the coast near Goedereede, province of South Holland. No damage was done.

According to a message from The Hague, three bombs were also dropped from an aeroplane near Renesse, but no damage is reported.

A Middelburg telegram says that this morning airmen repeatedly flew over the provinces of Zealand. First about 30 German aeroplanes were observed over Cadsand. They were fired at, and a fisherman was wounded in the arm. On their return the airmen first appeared over Sheerwen, whilst others flew over Renesse. Some bombs were dropped, which landed in the open field.

Later the aeroplanes appeared over Walcheren, and were heavily fired at by the Dutch land and sea forces when over Westkappelle and Domburg, but none were forced to descend.

An Amsterdam telegram of Sunday says:—

A telegram sent to-day from Sas van Gent states that about 11 o'clock last night the inhabitants of Sas van Gent were awakened by terrific explosions, due apparently to bombs being dropped on Selzaete. The anti-aircraft fire was extremely active, and some shrapnel burst over Sas van Gent. It is reported that Gehent was also raided by Allied airmen.

ANOTHER BRITISH RAID.

The Admiralty announces that another bombing raid was carried out at about midnight on the 16th-17th by the R.N.A.S. on the Thorout Railway Station junction.

Fires were caused, and it is thought that an ammunition dump was hit and the railway damaged.

Many tons of bombs were dropped on the objectives.

All the machines returned safely.

RAILWAY CRISIS.

THREATENED STRIKE IN ENGLAND.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

PROCLAMATION UNDER DEFENCE OF REALM ACT.

A strike of English railwaymen (locomotive engineers and firemen) is threatened. The men demand an eight hours' day.

On behalf of the Board of Trade it is pointed out that the raising of this question at the present time is a distinct breach of the agreement entered into at the beginning of the war.

The President of the Board of Trade has promised the men that the question will be considered sympathetically at the end of the war, but it cannot be agreed to now, as owing to the shortage of men it would mean the holding up of important services affecting the carrying on of the war.

A Proclamation was issued on Saturday, bringing the dispute under the Defence of the Realm Act, and making it illegal to issue strike pay.

Up to a late hour last night there was no indication of a settlement of the trouble.

PROCLAMATION.

The following notice was issued by the Press Bureau on Saturday:—

A Proclamation was made to-day applying Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, to the difference between the railway companies and certain locomotive drivers, firemen, and cleaners. The effect of this is that the difference may be reported by either party to the Ministry of Labour for settlement by conciliation or arbitration. In the meantime any stoppage of work is prohibited, and it is illegal to apply any of the union funds for the purpose of strike pay.

BOARD OF TRADE STATEMENT.

BREACH OF THE LABOUR TRUCE.

The Board of Trade issued the following statement on Saturday evening:—

1—There is grave reason to think that an almost immediate strike on the part of a small section of railwaymen has been resolved upon. This deplorable decision, the sequel to a 24 hours' ultimatum delivered to the Board of Trade on Friday, is, unless reversed by saner counsel at the eleventh hour, bound seriously to interfere with the effective prosecution of the war, and to entail the maximum of discomfort and inconvenience on the general public, besides seriously interfering with distribution of essential foodstuffs.

2—The trouble arises out of a demand for the acceptance of the principle of an eight hours' day preferred by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, who represent 30,000 locomotive men, and a large number of locomotive engineers and firemen employed in Great Britain. Of those 35,000 men several thousand are in France.

3—The strike movement is limited to this organisation, and does not extend to the National Union of Railwaymen, with its 400,000 membership, which recognises that this particular eight-hours' day question can be settled simply to establish a special privilege for selected grades of railwaymen, and not to benefit railwaymen as a whole.

4—At present the representative men work a ten-hours' day. The demand for an eight-hours' day has been put forward in some form or other at intervals for a number of years, but the railway companies have set the spirit of opposition to grant it. At the beginning of the war the truce with labour generally was in the nature of a pledge that no pre-war questions should be brought forward during the war. He added that the only benefits that the men could secure would be to base their overtime upon eight hours hours day instead of ten hours day. In other words, it could earn possibly secure shorter hours, but only effect an increase in wages. Sir Albert told the meeting quite frankly that, if the men desired to bring forward a request for wages because they felt that their remuneration was not adequate under the circumstances, there was the precedent that no reasonable request for increased remuneration had up to the present time been refused, nor had he any reason to think that the doors would be closed on future negotiations to that end. Further, that if it was a question of excessive hours, due to the conditions, he invited the men's representatives to meet the Railway Executive, and, on his own part, promised to give his support to any possible arrangement that would reduce the working hours in any such cases.

In conclusion, he appealed to the delegates to continue to remain loyal to the interests of the country, to the interests of their comrades at the front, and to the interests of the men they represent, adding that the maintenance of the good work already accomplished could not fail to secure proper recognition immediately after the war.

5—EFFECTS OF A STRIKE.

6—To meet this point Sir Albert Stanley pointed out that the Government undertook to continue the control of the railways for some time after the war had ceased, and if the railwaymen continued to work loyally throughout the war, immediately on the cessation of hostilities—within a matter of several weeks, in fact—they would have the opportunity to reconsider this question, and he had no doubt the Government, in recognition of their splendid work, would give sympathetic consideration to their demands.

7—At a meeting of the men's delegates, held on Friday, the General Secretary was instructed to call upon Sir Albert Stanley and notify him that unless the Government met the men twenty-four hours conceded their demand the men would go on strike. Sir Albert Stanley reminded the Secretary of the extreme seriousness of such a decision, and suggested to him that if any possible good could arise out of his personally addressing a meeting of the delegates he would be pleased to consent.

SIR ALBERT STANLEY ADDRESSES DELEGATES.

8—This (Saturday) morning Sir Albert received an invitation to address the delegates, and attended, together with Mr. Barnes, of the War Cabinet. In his speech to the meeting Sir Albert paid a tribute to the magnificent work done by the railwaymen up to the present time, and pointed out that as a result of amicable negotiations increases in wages amounting to more than £5,000,000 per week per man, representing a charge on the State of more than £25,000,000 per annum had been secured. A strike on the part of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen would be the first break in the labour truce, and a break arising out of a demand which the men themselves recognised could not operate in practice during the war. He added that the only benefits that the men could secure would be to base their overtime upon eight hours hours day instead of ten hours day. In other words, it could earn possibly secure shorter hours, but only effect an increase in wages. Sir Albert told the meeting quite frankly that, if the men desired to bring forward a request for wages because they felt that their remuneration was not adequate under the circumstances, there was the precedent that no reasonable request for increased remuneration had up to the present time been refused, nor had he any reason to think that the doors would be closed on future negotiations to that end. Further, that if it was a question of excessive hours, due to the conditions, he invited the men's representatives to meet the Railway Executive, and, on his own part, promised to give his support to any possible arrangement that would reduce the working hours in any such cases.

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9—The Board of Trade, as representing the Government, has been unable to concede the eight hours day, and it has been pointed out that the inability to make this concession arises primarily out of the impossibility of finding the extra labour to work the railways which the acceptance of this demand would involve. The Board of Trade regrets that a small section of the railwaymen are apparently determined to break away from the loyal truce hitherto maintained on the railways.

Sir Albert Stanley's long association with railwaymen leads him to believe that the great majority of railwaymen, however, will continue to remain loyal to the nation, and will refuse to take any steps to jeopardise the successful prosecution of the war. As it is, the lamentable effect of a strike, limited though it may be, must manifest itself in a variety of injurious ways. It is clear that the general effect of the withdrawal from work of a considerable number of engineers and firemen must express itself in diminution of services, including those which are essential to the war. There must be no interference with the bringing home of the wounded, the sending out of supplies and drafts to our armies in France and elsewhere. The conveyance in this country of foodstuffs and a corresponding reaction on local prices and local supplies, a large number of trains for munition works gravely delayed will, of course, necessitate the putting into force of a strike service of passenger trains.

According to present indications, the strike threat is to be carried into effect at midnight to-morrow (Sunday). A proclamation has already been issued applying the provisions of the Munitions Act which make striker illegal, and affords the opportunity for reference of the dispute to the Ministry of Labour for settlement by arbitration.

10—Sir Albert Stanley will be available on Sunday in case there should be any desire on the part of the men to see him.

FURTHER INTERVIEW WITH SIR A. STANLEY.

The Press Bureau issued the following last evening:—

The President of the Board of Trade saw the Executive Committee of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen at their request to-day, and repeated to them that it was imp

ROLL OF HONOUR

The week-end casualty lists show the following losses:—Dead—Officers, 38; men, 935. Wounded and missing—Officers, 193; men, 2,044.

KILLED.

Apsimon, Lieutenant A. T., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Brock, Lieutenant E. G., M.C., King's (Liverpool Regt.).
Campbell, Second Lieutenant W. C., Royal Scots.
Carr, Second Lieutenant J. S., Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.
Clarke, Second Lieutenant S. F., Hampshire Regt.
Cook, Second Lieutenant C. F., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Cuffe, Captain Lord Desmond G., Irish Guards.
Dickinson, Second Lieutenant P. G., Lancashire Fusiliers.
Dowling, Second Lieutenant F., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Hurtz, Second Lieutenant W., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Johnson, Second Lieutenant H. G., Grenadier Guards.
McMurray, Second Lieutenant Reginald Lendrick, 2nd R.F.C.
Munro, Second Lieutenant A., Arg. and Sutherland Highrs.
Pilkington, Lt. H. M. S., Middx. R. (attached R.F.C.).
Smith, Second Lieutenant W. J., Worcs. Regt.
Stephenson, Second Lieutenant W. L., Gloucs. Regt.
Taylor, Major C., Royal Irish Regiment.
Taylor, Lieutenant W. A., Machine Gun Corps.
Wilkinson, Captain W. G., Cheshire Regiment.
Yardley, Second Lieutenant F., Machine Gun Corps.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Hodges, Second Lieutenant L. R., Essex Regiment.
Jowett, Second Lieutenant J. A., King's (Liverpool Regt.).
MacLaren, Second Lieutenant D. G., King's (Liverpool Regt.).

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Aspden, Second Lieutenant R. W., Royal Fusiliers.
Bairnsfat, Major N. G., Royal Field Artillery.
Dunne, Sec. Lt. L., London R. (attached R.F.C.).
Kendall, Second Lieutenant D. J., R.F.A., attd. R.F.C.
Penner, Second Lieutenant C. E., East Yorks. Regt.
Sutton, Captain W. E. D., Arg. and Sutherland Highrs.
Wallace, Second Lieutenant J. E. D., Royal Engineers.

WOUNDED.

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Abraham, Sec. Lt. F.
Bennington, Lt. J. H. B.
Bettinger, Sec. Lt. L. P.
Flinders, Sec. Lt. R.
Fotheringham, Sec. Lt. R.
Hemmings, Sec. Lt. J. H., M.C.
Kenyett, Maj. F.B., D.S.O.

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Green, Lt. J. F. S.
Thapsell, Sec. Lt. E.
Walpole, Sec. Lt. K.
Whatley, Sec. Lt. W. F.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

Gullick, Sec. Lt. D.
Thomas, Major R.
Tyrland, Lt. J. F.
Winterbotham, Lt. J. F.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Alcock, Captain H., R.A.M.C., attached R. War. R.
Alexander, Second Lieutenant E. J., Royal Dublin Fus.
Attwell, Lieutenant G. M., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Bassett, Captain R. N., Royal Garrison Artillery.
Bathurst, Sec. Lt. A. A. D. of Well, attd. R.F.C.
Bebington, Sec. Lt. H. C., R.F.A. and T.M. Battery.
Brown, Lieutenant S. J., Sea Highrs. (attd. M.G.C.).
Bushell, Second Lieutenant J. H., Gordon Highrs.
Caldwell-Cook, Second Lieutenant R. Beetf., Regiment.
Champion, Second Lieutenant Claude M. M., R.F.A.
Collings, Second Lieutenant F. E., North'd. Fusiliers.
Collins, Second Lieutenant J., Norfolk Regiment.
Dale, Second Lieutenant F. C., Cheshire Regiment.
de Vesi, Second Lieutenant G. F., West York. Regt.
Eaton, Captain G. M., North Staffordshire Regiment.
Elliston, Second Lieutenant W. S., Royal Fusiliers.
Elson, Lieutenant R., Sherwood Foresters (attd. M.G.C.).
Evans, Second Lieutenant G. E., Royal Welsh Fus.
Fattorini, Sec. Lt. F. B., York. and Lanc. Regiment.
Fenner, Second Lieutenant Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Forbes, Capt. M., Royal Irish Rifles.
Forbes, Sec. Lt. D. R., R.F.A. (attd. King's (Liverpool R.).
Gibson, Second Lieutenant F. V., Royal Flying Corps.
Goodier, Second Lieutenant L. H., King's (Liverpool Regt.).
Hawthorne, Second Lieutenant R. H., Royal Irish Rifles.
Green, Second Lieut. L. L., M.G.C. (attd. Chas. R.).
Hanry, Second Lieutenant A., Royal Irish Regiment.
Hine, Capt. E. E., M.C., E. Lan. R. (attd. R.Ir. Fus.).
Hinton, Second Lieutenant Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Howard, Second Lieutenant J., King's (Liverpool R.).
Hutton, Second Lieutenant R., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Jameson, Lieutenant T. R., Durham Light Infantry.
Jennison, Second Lieutenant F., York. and Lanc. Regt.
Johnston, Second Lieutenant T. C., Royal Innis. Fus.
Kelsall, Second Lieutenant C. H., Lancashire Fusiliers.
Kirby, Lieutenant S., Herts. Regiment.
Laing, Second Lieutenant A., Gordon Highlanders.
Lawson, Sec. Lt. E. H., Bed. Regt. (attd. R.F. Brig.).
McKechnie, Captain D., Gordon Highlanders.
Morgan, Second Lieutenant D. H., M.C., R. Ir. Fus.
Munk, Lieutenant Is. V., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Newhall, Sec. Lt. F. G. L., Lan. R. (attd. T.M. Bty.).
Montague, Second Lieutenant G. E., Cheshire Regiment.
Palmer, Second Lieutenant G. G., Hampshire Regiment.
Post, Second Lieutenant R. C., R.G.A., R. Lan. R.
Quaile, Second Lieutenant R. H. G., Royal Irish Rifles.
Quaile, Second Lieutenant T., Suffolk Regt. and M.G.C.
Rudkin, Sec. Lt. C. R., M.C., Cam. (Scottish Rifles).
Sharwarsa, Second Lieutenant G. S., King's (Liverpool Regt.).
Sinclair, Rev. F. M.A. (attached Seaforth Highrs.).
Smith, Second Lieutenant C. S., Royal Irish Rifles.
Smith, Second Lieutenant J. Royal Dub. Fusiliers.
Spicer, Second Lieutenant P. B., Cheshire Regiment.
Stephens, Lieutenant-Colonel R., Oxford and Bucks. L.I.
Strover, Major M. E., Royal Garrison Artillery.
Thompson, Second Lieutenant W., Duke of Well. Regt.
Thompson, Second Lieutenant R. V., Royal Engineers.
Thompson, Second Lieutenant J. G., Royal Irish Rifles.
Thorne, Lieutenant and Adjutant E., R.G.A.
Thorne, Second Lieutenant G. L., Hampshire Regt.
Twemlow, Lieutenant H. F., Bedfordshire Regiment.
Tyrrell, Second Lieutenant the Duke of, Welsh Regt.
Webster, Second Lieutenant H. S., East Yorks. Regt.
West, Second Lieutenant A. E., Leicester Regiment.
Willett, Second Lieutenant T. M., Royal Flying Corps.
Wood-Hill, Second Lieutenant R., R.F. Rifle Corps.

MISSING.

Apted, Lieutenant E., Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.).
Ballantyne, Second Lieutenant J. A., Dublin Univ. Regt.
Costin, Second Lieutenant R. W., Royal West Kent R.
Dunsford, Second Lieut. H. G., Royal Field Artillery.
Hand, Captain M., Durham Light Infantry.
Jones, Second Lieutenant D. C., Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Kingsley, Second Lieutenant J. G., Hussars and I.I.
Woodroffe, Second Lieutenant A. H., R.W. Kent Regt.

OTHER RANKS.

IRISHMEN AND MEN IN IRISH REGIMENTS ONLY.

All are privates except where otherwise shown. The town shown against each soldier's name is the home of his next-of-kin, except when followed by the abbreviation "res.," when it is his place of enlistment.

KILLED.—Irish Guards—Gooding, 5194 J. S. (Rosse, Grimwood, 3081 Sgt.-Maj. Dublin); Leach, 10292 J. (Kildare, Royal Irish Fusiliers—Bennett, 14918 L., Dublin; Connaught Rangers—Kidd, 37263 G. (Belfast, Royal Field Artillery—Corcoran, 11959 Dvr. J. J., Dublin).

DIED OF WOUNDS.—Clements, 29115 Dvr. W. (Swords, Rail. Royal Munsters—Cullen, Patrick, 29504, J. Johnstone; Finlay, 3750 R. (Newtownstewart); Hughes, 2997 W. (Belfast, Royal Irish Rifles—Dunbar, 4262, Charlton, Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Cater, 40709 H. S. (Liverpool—

Gilmore, 7598 Pte. J. (Gorey, Connaught Rangers—Gorman, 7598 Spr. P. (Mornington).

WOUNDED.—Irish Guards—Collins, 3169 M. (New Ross); Conser, 9676 H. (Dublin); Cronin, 8809 L.-Cpl. (Monatrisk); Deane, 9465 Dvr. (Galway, Regiment—Kidd, 37263 G. (Belfast, Royal Field Artillery—Corcoran, 11959 Dvr. J. J., Dublin.

Clery's

School Outfits

We have specialised for many years in providing strong serviceable outfits for school and college wear

For Little Ladies

School Frock in navy serge, with white poplinette collar. 26in., 24/6; 30in., 27/-; 34in., 29/6; 42in., 42/-.

Coat Frock in navy serge, with white poplinette collar and self-covered buttons. 27in., 27/6; 30in., 30/-; 33in., 32/6; 36in., 35/-.

Coat in warm blanket cloth, exceptionally well tailored and finished, with trimming of coarse stitching; colours—navy and black. 30in., 33/6; 33in., 47/6; 36in., 50/-; 39in., 52/6; 42in., 55/-; 45in., 57/6.

Coat in good blanket cloth, very serviceable, and well finished. 30in., 33/-; 33in., 35/-; 36in., 36/6; 39in., 38/-; 42in., 39/6.

Calico Chemise, trimmed with embroidery; sizes 1 to 6. Price—1/6 for size 1. 3d. advance each size.

Calico Knickers, trimmed with embroidery; sizes 1 to 6. Price—1/3 for size 1. 3d. advance each size.

Calico Nightgown, trimmed with embroidery; sizes 4 to 9. Price—2/11 for size 4. 6d. advance each size.

Warm Dressing-gown in cosy cotton and rose, a comfortable wraper gathered. 26in., 9/11; 30in., 12/6; 34in., 15/-; 45in., 17/6; 48in., 19/6.

For Boys and Youths

Boys' Suits in hard wearing Tweeds, with and without knickers. Strain 22/6, 27/6, 35/-, to 45/-.

Youths' and Boys' Raincoat and Waterproof Coats. 19/6, 25/-, 29/6, to 45/-. Boys' Waterproof Capes, all sizes stocked.

Youths' Rugby Suits for school wear, variety of neat patterns, well cut and finished. 29/6, 32/6, 35/-, to 67/6. Also in Serges from 32/6 to 55/6.

Hats

Boys' Silk Hats, 12/6. Black 6/6 Felt Hats, 4/6 and 5/6. Eton Shape Caps, in Black and Navy Cloth and Twill Serges, 1/3 and 1/6.

Boys' Tweed Golf Caps, 1/3 and 1/6. Boys' Covert Coating Caps, seamless crown, 1/11 and 2/6.

Handbags and Trunks

Brief Shape Leather Hand Bags, 14in., 14/6; 16in., 16/6; 18in., 18/6.

School Trunk, covered Brown Waterproof Canvas, fitted with tray. 27in., 21/-; 30in., 23/6; 33in., 26/6.

Hosiery Dept.

Boys' Black Machine-knitted Stockings, suitable for school wear, good strong make, 1/11 to 2/11 per pair according to size.

Youths' Long Trousers in newest latest designs, 33/6, 39/6, 47/6, to 63/-. Navy and Black Serges from 42/- to 67/6.

All Wool Knitted and Woven Jerseys, various colours, buttoned shoulder, 4/5, 4/11, 5/6, and 6/9 each.

Youths' Overcoats in light and dark Grey and Brown Tweeds, 29/6, 35/-, 42/-, to 63/-. Boys' Overcoats from 22/6 to 45/-.

Blankets—54in. x 76in., 19/6 a pair
Good Strong Twill Sheets—4/11 and 5/6 a pair

A large delivery of strong and serviceable School Boots and Shoes has just come to hand

Clery & Co., Ltd., Lr. Abbey St., Dublin

School Outfits
For Girls and Children.

New good quality reliable garments, carefully selected for satisfaction in wear.

Complete Outfits, including—

Hats, Costumes, Winter Coats and Mackintoshes, School Frocks, Afternoon Frocks, Sports Coats, Overalls, Underclothing, Corsets, Woollens, Underskirts, Knickers, Hosiery, Winter Gloves, Boots and Shoes.

Early Inspection Invited.

Child's "Kittie" Suit from 10/11, Knickers to match from 1/11.

Girls' Serge Costumes in Navy, Saxe, and Brown effect. Very smart Special price. 45/11

SPECIAL WORKROOMS

Under control of Experienced Fitter for Remodelling, Altering, or Making Children's Garments on shortest notice at very Moderate Charges.

Robert & Co Ltd
80, 82 & 83, Grafton St.

Portrait of Mrs. E. GOFF, of Beeches Cottage, Saltney Ferry, near Chester, who writes:—

"For five years I suffered greatly from an eczematous leg, which at one time was covered with open wounds from knee to ankle. Gauze bound as many as 21 wounds in it at once. I tried all sorts of preparations and attended the Infirmary, but nothing seemed to do me any good, and I was sent away from the Infirmary as Incurable. One day my daughter saw Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised in a newspaper, and read it to me, and I decided to give it a trial. Finding the first lot was doing me good I persevered with it, and after having four bottles my leg was completely healed. All this happened about eight years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble ever since."

Clarke's Blood Mixture, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in all cases of Eczema, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, Sores and Ulcers, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. Pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture
"EVERYBODY'S BLOOD PURIFIER."
Of all Chemists and Stores, 2/9 per bottle (11)

THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Monday, August 20th, 1917.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

LONG VACATION SITTINGS, 1917.—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice as Long Vacation Judge will sit Thursday next, 23rd August, at 11, in King's Bench Court No. 1, to hear such applications for all the Divisions as may require to be immediately or promptly heard.

LAND JUDGES.—Receiver Office. Mr. Frost, Ex-aminer, 11. Applications for Directions—Daniel Kelly and Co., minors' Estate; Thomas Pilkington. 11.30. Receiver's Accounts.—Lyster v. Burroughs, Goodland and Co.; John Fleet, estate, from 17th inst., R. A. Macnamara.

KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

BANKRUPTCY.—Before the Chief Registrar or Chief Clerk, at 11.—Arrangt., re dis. A. F. Collins; Russell Stewart and Orr v. arrangt., an. comp., E. F. Collins.

(To-day's Legal Advertisements will be found on Page 1.)

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

The Holy Communion is celebrated every Sunday at 8 a.m. and 12.15 p.m.; on Holydays at 8 and 11 a.m.; and on Thursdays at 8 a.m. Choral Service on week days at 10 and 4 o'clock.

Monday, August 20.

Morning Service at 10 o'clock. Psalm, cii. Benedictus, V. Hymn, 471. Evening Service at 4 o'clock. Note—Boys' voices only. Special Litany of Intercession. Magnificat, Goss in A. Anthem, "God who madest," Aldwood, 615.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Celebrations of the Holy Communion.—Sundays, Choral Celebration at the 11.15 a.m. Service; Holydays at 10 a.m. (on the greater Festivals at 8 a.m.). Matins at 10.40 a.m. (Sundays at 11.15 a.m.). Evensong at 3 o'clock (Sundays at 4 o'clock). Canon's Week.

Sunday, August 20. Half choir.

Morning—Steggall in G.
I have set God always.....Goldwin, 246.
Evening—Arnold in A.
The Lord hear thee.....Blow, 667.

The President of the English Board of Education has appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the principles which should determine the fixing of salaries for teachers in secondary and technical schools, schools of art, training colleges, and other institutions for higher education other than university institutions.

BERMALINE BREAD

Sold only in Dublin by P. KENNEDY and Agents throughout Ireland by the Principal Bakers in every district.—(Advt.)

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

In the miscellany of industrial trading there is very little difference in the volume or characteristics of the turnover from previously. There are evidences of urgency in some needs, but existing circumstances tend to regulate business to a comparatively leisurely routine, and orders in manufacturers' hands are hard to get prompt fillinz. London tea auctions each this week were lightly supplied. Most leading lots on the division system were steadily negotiated equal to previous top value, but common qualities were hard to find for, and several parcels scarcely came within cheapest control terms. Grain market generally firm and unaltered. Some apprehension is commencing to be felt for the cereal harvest owing to the prolonged spell of broken and wet weather. Fat cattle have recovered 20/- to 40/- per head, but average terms live weight figured around 66/- to 72/- and 74/- per cwt. Store beasts not selling so satisfactorily owing to the uncertainty of situation. Dairy stockers still on the wane in value. Sheep unchanged, a generally steadier trade, with 2/- per head recovery on especially nice type of mutton. Lambs were a good deal better. Pigs 1/- to 2/- per cwt. dearer. Bacon markets very stiff and tight up in control maximum. Limerick making record prices for 1917-per cwt. Controller has raised price of lard 6/- per cwt. Cheese without new feature. Contrary to confident predictions, the Food Controller left butter terms unvaried on Friday last in his fortnightly revision. Creamery producers had anticipated a rise of anywhere from 4/- to 6/- or 12/- per cwt., and were only sellers at open prices to be regulated on publication of new scale. Eggs continue an uncertain trade. The week closed with cheaper shipping offers. Poultry getting more plentiful, but little cheaper—in fact, store geese and ducks were never so dear. Potatoes rated consistently higher over the week, and closed at top figures—21/- per cwt. for main, but several leading factors were asking £7 10/- per ton.

EXPORTS OF PORTER.

Messrs. A. Guinness, Son, and Co.'s shipments of porter from Dublin, as returned by the Customs daily shipping lists, for the past week, were:—

	Butts.	Hhds.	Brls.	Hf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
	203	1,763	63	23	—

Corresponding week's shipments for previous three years:—

	Butts.	Hhds.	Brls.	Hf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.
1916 ..	988	5,814	151	140	39
1915 ..	1,401	6,848	170	346	40
1914 ..	1,562	7,356	211	334	141

The above week's exports are equal to 2,428 hhds. for 1917, as against 7,844 hhds. for 1916, 9,887 hhds. for 1915, and 11,759 hhds. for 1914.

The following quantities of porter were also shipped from Dublin by the various firms named, as returned by the Customs daily shipping lists, for the week ending August 18th, 1917:—

	Butts.	Hhds.	Brls.	Hf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.	Total Pcs.	Total Hhds.
Watkins, Jameson & Co. ..	—	18	30	139	26	—	89
Mountjoy Brewery Co...	8	33	10	10	—	58	—
D'Arcy & Son...	—	6	11	123	18	—	57
Total ..	8	56	51	272	41	—	204

Corresponding week's shipments for previous three years:—

	Butts.	Hhds.	Brls.	Hf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.	Total Pcs.	Total Hhds.
1916 ..	—	203	69	330	43	—	566
1915 ..	—	8	264	124	621	60	—
1914 ..	—	188	77	263	24	—	341

Messrs. R. and J. Burke last week exported 3,144 casks of porter.

Messrs. Lawson, Wilson last week exported 64 casks of porter.

EXPORTS OF WHISKEY.

The quantities of whiskey exported from Dublin, as returned by the Customs daily shipping lists and bills of entry, and otherwise advised, for the week ending 18th August, 1917, were as follows:—

	Pns.	Butts.	Hhds.	Cks.	Qr. Cks.	Octs.	Kegs.
	44	134	—	5	—	—	—

Corresponding week's shipments for previous three years:—

	Pns.	Butts.	Hhds.	Cks.	Qr. Cks.	Octs.	Kegs.
1916 ..	30	3	—	3	—	—	—
1915 ..	15	69	156	12	18	3	—
1914 ..	17	76	182	17	25	15	1

There were also shipped cross-Channel last week about 2,062 gallons of whiskey in bottles, jars, &c.

EXPORTS OF LIVE-STOCK.

The shipments of live stock from Dublin, as officially returned for periods specified hereunder, were:—

	Week ending Aug. 11, 1917.	Week ending Aug. 12, 1916.	Aug. 14, 1913.
Cattle, oxen, &c.	5,101	8,002	6,782
Sheep	11,794	14,006	10,811
Swine	211	315	144
Horses	25	60	60
Total ..	21,262	22,438	17,840

The total shipments from all other ports of consignation in Ireland for the week ending August 11th, 1917, were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Horses.	Asses.	Goats
	4,467	16,310	1,046	14	—	276
Same week of 1916..	9,006	13,786	1,890	87	33	60
Same week of 1915..	8,724	9,994	1,047	57	1	35

Total exports, including those from Dublin, for above week being 43,376 animals for 1917, against 47,290 animals for 1916, and 37,698 animals for 1915.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, August 18, 1917.

REGULAR FORCES—COMMANDS AND STAFF.

GENERAL STAFF.

Brig.-Gen.—(Comdt., Senior and Junior Officers' Staff Courses, Cambridge)—Bt. Lt.-Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) A. M. Currie, D.S.O., Som. L.I., and to retain his temp. rank whilst employed.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.

Graded for purposes of pay as a Staff Capt. whilst commanding a company, Officers' Cadet Unit—Capt. H. E. Meade, late Capt., R. Fus., and to remain attached.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS—MILITARY WING.

Flight Commander—Capt. (temp. Maj.) R. M. Vaughan, M.C., R. Innis. Fus., reverts from a Squadron Commander, and relinquishes his temp. rank.

Asst. Instr. in Gunnery, graded as Equipment Officer, 3rd Cl.—Temp. 2nd Lt. (on probation) W. G. Barry, Gen. List, and to be confirmed in his rank.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

R.H. and R.F.A.—The undermentioned to be acting Majors—Capt. G. Tuite-Dalton, and Lt. T. Reading, 2nd Lts. (acting Capts.) G. T. K. G. Lynch, R.G.A.—The undermentioned Capts. relinquish the acting rank of Major on ceasing to command Siege Batts.—F. M. Pearce, R. G. Sparks, J. W. Verschoyle-Campbell, R. of O. To be acting Majors—2nd Lts. (acting Capts.) F. G. A. Murphy, 30/Co., R. Innis. Fus., and J. Hall, 4th Lond. Fd. Bde., R.G.A.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The undermentioned relinquish the acting rank of Major on ceasing to command Fd. Cos.—Lt. R. Moore, M.C., Spec. Res.; Capt. C. F. Carson, M.C. The undermentioned relinquish the acting rank of Capt.—2nd Lt. R. W. M'Gonigal, M.C., R.G.A., Spec. Res., on ceasing to command a Special Co. The undermentioned to be acting Capts.—Temp. Lt. A. E. Griffin, Temp. Lt. E. A. T. Dillon. To be temp. Lts.—Sgt. F. Evans, R.E.

INFANTRY—SERVICE BATTALIONS.

R. Dub. Fus.—Maj. G. W. Kenny (R. Innis. Fus.) to be acting Lt.-Col., while commanding a Bn.

Thompson, Tailor, 8 Westmoreland st.; Cavalry Barracks, Kildare, and Moore Park, Fermoy.—(Advt.)

FUNERAL OF MR. DAVID H. ISAAC.

The remains of the late Mr. David H. Isaac were removed on Saturday morning last from his father's residence, Kildare street, Dublin, and interred at Mount Jerome Cemetery. Mr. Isaac was one of the sons of the late Rev. Palgi Isaac, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers in September, 1914, and, having served for fifteen months, he was invalided out of the Army after a serious operation. He was under orders for the front. A funeral party, with the band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, accompanied the gun carriage, in which the coffin was conveyed to the cemetery, and full military honours were accorded at the graveside. The Rev. C. F. Johnston, M.A., Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Lower Abbey street, officiated. The chief mourners were—Mr. Barry Isaac (father), Mr. Bernard Isaac (brother), Mrs. M'Dermott and Mrs. Barrett (sisters); Mr. James Dunlop (uncle); Messrs. W. H. and R. C. O. Dunlop (cousins). The large attendance of friends and associates bore testimony to the high esteem in which Mr. Isaac was held by all who knew him. The Royal Dublin Society was represented by Sir Joseph M'Grath, Hon. Secretary; Messrs. Thomas J. Hayes, A. E. Morgan, Ernest Hallett, J. H. Cumming, J. F. Gray, G. H. Deane, Thomas Barnett, and M. Keating. A handsome wreath was sent by the officers and staff of Leinster Home "in token of their affectionate regard for a highly-esteemed colleague, and of their deep sympathy with his sorrowing relatives." Wreaths were also sent from "The family," the Presbyterian Association, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Hillis, Mrs. LeFeler, Mrs. Collins, Miss Hallett, Mrs. Dickinson.

FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate (changed April 5) ..... 5 p.c.

LONDON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The Money Market has concluded a quiet and uninteresting week, without fresh development. Money was in ample supply in the Loan Market, and call loans were obtainable either side of 4½ per cent., renewals often being done around 3 per cent., especially towards the close of business. The substantial sums which have lately been distributed up and down the country in Home Railway dividend payments have not yet fully filtered back to Lombard street, but the market is working on a fully sufficient margin. Another million and a half was disbursed in dividends to-day mainly upon North-Eastern Railway Securities. Weekly fixtures were still arranged at 4¼ per cent. The Discount Market was slow, with bills only in small supply, and rather less demand for short-dated securities. Sixty days' bills, however, were still quoted at 4⅜ per cent., and three to six months' drafts at 4⅜ per cent. No variation occurred in quotations for secondhand Treasury Bills, and trade paper was also unaltered. The New York exchange was quoted at 4.76½ to 4.76¾.

Bank Rate (Discount) changed April 5, 1917 ..... 5%

60 days' fixt	4¼%		
3 months ,, ...	4⅜%	Trade	5 5⅛%
4 months ,, ...	4⅜%	,, ...	5⅜ ,,
6 months ,, ...	4⅜%	,, ...	5⅜ 5¼%

Loans to bill brokers day-to-day ..... 5 -
do. do. for a week ..... 4½ -
Stock Exchange fortnightly Loans 5%
Deposit allowance: Banks ..... 4 -
do. Discount houses at call ..... 4 -
do. do. at notice ..... 4½ -

The Silver Market was quiet, but firm, at the previous quotation of 44d. per oz. for spot bars.

The Stock Exchange, as usual, was closed to-day to enable members to undertake week-end work of national importance. There are, therefore, no transactions in public securities to report.

BIRMINGHAM CYCLE SHARE MARKET.

The following are Friday night's closing prices:—

Abingdon Ecco ..	3	4½	
Alldays & On. ..	26	0	
Austin Pref. ..	18	1½	
Belsize Motor...	27	7½	
B.S.A. ..	53	9	
Do. B. Pref. ..	21	0	
Bleriot Froz. ..	33	0	
Bowden Brake..	15	6	
Brett's Stamp...	51	0	
Do. Pref. ..	23	19	0
Brooks (J. R.)..	34	6	
Calcott Bros. ..	55	0	
Calthorpe Motor	*74	0	
Charron Motor	17	6	
Components ..	34	0	
Do. Def. ..	20	3	
Darracq and Co.	33	0	
Do. Pref. ..	23	1	
De Dion Bouton	10	6	
Dennis Bros. ..	33	0	
Enfield Cycle..	54	9	
Do. B. Pref. ..	36	0	
Ford Motor ..	155	0	
Hughes Johnson	40	0	
Humber ..	17	6	
Jones ..	17	9	
James Cycle ..	30	0	
Leyland Rubber	31	9	
Lucas ..	155	0	
Napier Pref. ..	17	9	
New Hudson ..	29	3	
Perry ..	45	0	
Do. A Pref. ..	45	0	

Premier ..	1	6	
Do. Pref. ..	4	4½	
Riley (Cov.) ..	21	6	
Rolls Royce ..	69	9	
Rovers ..	58	0	
Rudge-Whit ..	36	6	
Do. Pref. ..	24	3	
Sidderley Deasy	20	3	
Singer and Co..	94	6	
Smith's Stamp..	53	0	
Standard Motor	35	0	
Star Engineer..	19	0	
Do. Pref. ..	16	9	
Stepney Sp. W.	21	0	
Stevens (A. J.)	6	0	
Sunbeam Motor	87	6	
Swift ..	25	0	
Do. Pref. ..	16	3	
Triumphs ..		6½	
Do. Pref. ..	23	9	
Vauxhall Motor	24	9	
Vulcan Motor..	53	6	
White & Poppe	46	6	
Wilkinson ..	40	0	
Dunlop Rubber	80	3	
Do. Pref. ..	20	0	
Do. B. Pref.	20	0	
Parent Tyre Ord.	25	0	
Do. Pref. ..	15	0	
Do. Def. ..	40	0	
Brotherton Tube	4	7½	
Metallic Tube ..	15	0	
Tubes ..	48	0	

* Cum rights. † Ex rights.

DIVIDENDS, REPORTS, AND MEETINGS.

DUBLIN DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED.—The report of the directors, to be presented to the ordinary meeting with the Molesworth Hall, Molesworth street, on Friday, 31st August, at 12 o'clock, is as follows:—After payment of all trade charges, maintenance and repairs to buildings, and providing for income tax and expenses of management, and providing for bad and doubtful debts, but subject to excess profits duty, the net profit for the year to 30th June, 1917, amounted to £70,644 18/7, which, with the balance from last account, £1,993 8/8, makes a total of £77,638 7/3. The following payments and provisions have been made:—Twelve months' interest on Debenture Stock to 30th June, 1917, £11,812 10/-; written off premises, plant, and machinery account, £3,000; interim dividend on Preference Shares to 31st December, 1916, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, less income tax, £2,700, having a balance of £26,061 7/3. To which the directors recommend should be applied as follows:—6 per cent. dividend on Preference shares for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, less income tax, £6,750; further payment on Preference Shares at the rate of 7½ per annum, less income tax, £15,750 (making a total payment for the year on the Preference shares of 13½ per share); dividend on Ordinary Shares at the rate of 5 per cent. less income tax, £5,250; general reserve, £20,000; carry to next account, subject to excess profits duty, £6,311 7/3. One of the directors, Mr. Thomas Watson, retires by rotation, and, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The company's auditors retire, and are eligible for re-election. The warrants for the dividends on the Preference and Ordinary Shares will be posted on the 15th September, 1917.

CHESTER UNITED GAS COMPANY.—The directors announce an interim dividend of 3½ per cent.

WYTHAM COLLIERIES COMPANY.—Interim dividend of 12½ per cent. (2/6 per share) for six months.

BUFFALO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.—Usual dividend of 5/3 per share.

BANK OF MYSORE.—Interim at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

TAIPING CONSOLIDATED.—Dividend of 1/- per share.

ISAAC WALTON AND CO.—Interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on Ord. for the half-year.

JOHN OAKEY AND SONS.—Interim on Ord. for the half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

CROSSLEY BROS.—Interim of 5 per cent. per annum on both the Pref. and Ord. Shares for the half-year.

SOUTH DURHAM STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.—Profit for the twelve months ending September 30, 1916, £279,831. Carry forward £39,141.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.—The directors have decided to pay six months' interest, amounting to 3 per cent., on the Adjustment Bonds, and one year's interest, amounting to 6 per cent., on the Income Mortgage Bonds, both payable on October 1 next.

WILSON BROTHERS' BOBBIN COMPANY, LIVERPOOL.—Net profits for last year amounted to £25,800, and £3,056 brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent., transfer £8,000 to reserve, and carry forward £4,200.

BASS'S MEETING.—Colonel Gretton, Chairman of the directors of Messrs. Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, presiding on Saturday at the annual meeting at Burton, moved the adoption of the report, which recommended the payment of a further dividend of 11 per cent., making 14 per cent. for the year. Last year, he said, the company paid to the Government over £1,300,000, or 75¼ per cent. of the company's earnings.

CARGO FLEET IRON CO.—Profits for twelve months ending September 30, 1917, after making provision for estimated liabilities to the Government), £171,410. Carry forward £51,097. During the year 4½ per cent. First Debentures to the value of £16,500 have been cancelled in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed, thereby completing the annual redemption for 1917, and anticipating to the extent of £6,600 the annual redemption for 1918.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

	Last week.	Aggregate.	£ Wks.	£
Dub. United Trams.	7,242 + 274	31,33...	217,558	+22,968

+ Increase.

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Uruguay 5½ per cent. Debt.—A telegram from the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, Montevideo, dated June 27th, states that they are remitting by mail to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co. £43,775, being 45 per cent. of Custom duties received in respect of the first fortnight of August.

The directors of the British-American Tobacco Company announce a fourth interim dividend on the Ord. Shares for the year from 1st October, 1916, to 30th September, 1917, of 6 per cent., free of British income tax, and a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Pref. Shares, for the half-year from 31st March, 1917, to 30th September, 1917, less British income tax.

MARKET REPORTS.

GRAIN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—Cif. parcels of wheat and maize were not offered by the Contractors, but prices were nominally unchanged. WHEAT on the spot remained steady at yesterday's market currencies, but the demand was of only a moderate consumptive character. MAIZE—Spot parcels were still offered sparingly, and holders were firm at recent full rates for all descriptions. WHEAT and MAIZE CARGOES again entirely neglected. Wheat parcels reaching the No. 3 Manitoba arrived was obtainable at 80/- per qr. Maize parcels neglected with sellers and buyers apart. OATS on spot met a fair demand at steady prices, but no business reported in forward positions.

Current quotations on s.s.—

WHEAT per 100lbs—			
No. 1 Manitoba ..	—		
No. 3 Manitoba ..	16/ 7		
Amer. mix. 1% ..	15/ 3		
Rough Rice per 168 lbs—			
No. 2 in. Win. ..	16/6½		
Feeding ..	15/ 0		
MAIZE, per 480lb.—			
Amr. mix. 1% ..	15/ 3		
Kiln-dried 16/ 1	16 1½		
Frm. T.H.P. 17/ 6	17/ 9		
White ..	—		
Yel. S.A. ..	—		
White S.A. ..	—		
Brazilian ..	12/ 0		
Rasheen (448lbs.)	—		
No. 4 Can. W. ..	—		
Chil. Ch. ..	—		
Californian ..	—		
Canadian ..	11/ 2	11/ 3	
American ..	—		
FLOUR, (280lbs.)			
Regulation (sacks included) ..	56/ 0		
Rice flour ..	62/ 6	81/ 6	
Maize flour	56/ 6	57/ 6	

BRAN, P. 480lbs—		
Chiltern	94/ 0	
English ..	97/ 0	98/ 0
PEAS, P. 1001bs		
Rng. marwfls. ..	—	
Rng. blue ..	32/ 0	33/ 0
Maple ..	—	
OATS, P. 45lbs.		
English	—	
Can. W.	9/ 4	9/ 6
Am. clipped ..	9/ 4	
Chilian Black	8/ 8	
White	—	
Tawny	8/ 2	8/ 3
Irish White ..	—	
Mans New ..	—	
Scotch New ..	—	
BARLEY, P. 240lbs		
Can & Amer ..	—	
Pinhead ..	—	
Chevalier Dun. ..	—	
Rng. Pink	8/ 0	9/ 0
Scotch (280lbs)	—	
Feeding ..	—	
rail sat. Leith	95/ 0	

NEWCASTLE, August 18.—The market was very brisk to-day, and a draft of 4,000 qrs. of Indian and Manitoba wheaty were quoted at 89/- to 90/- per quarter; Plate wheat, 89/-; forages 68/- to 70/-; beans, 104/- per quarter, and flour, 69/6 per sack.

CATTLE.

DONCASTER, August 18.—Supplies small, especially stores, for which there was scarcely any demand. Good to fine fat cattle sold at about former prices. Choice bullocks, 74/ per cwt.; extra prime steers, £44 to £45; good to prime steers, £40 to £43; medium and young steers, £30 to £34 per head. A fairly good supply of sheep. Trade for fat sheep unchanged. Choice Downs, 70/- to 75/- per cwt. Young pigs, 16/- to 24/- each, with moderate inquiry.

NORWICH, Saturday.—Fair supply of fat cattle of average quality; demand dull, especially for the choicer beasts, which are scarcely wanted. Prime ox sold better at 74/ per stone more money than last week. Small entry of fat sheep, and trade quite unaltered. Fat pigs in good demand up to 18/- per 14lb. stone.

PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—BACON—Live hogs at Chicago showed a further smart rise, but provisions on the other hand were easier, though with the gradually diminishing stocks of American bacon here the steady feeling in all departments continued manifest. Other things were made very sparingly, and the demand was fully equal to supply with the result that late prices were fully maintained for all selections, which are at the maximum. Irish, Danish, and Canadian was still more or less nominal, owing to the extremely limited supplies offering. SHOULDERS also strong on scarcity, and a fair inquiry experienced at late figures. HAMS in limited supply, and holders readily obtained full maximum for all offerings. LARD on the spot was firm, with a fair demand at the recently enhanced prices, but holders continued very reserved, and few sales transpired. CHEESE quiet and steady with a fair demand experienced at the Government price of 178 per lb., delivered to retailers. BUTTER was again very scarce, and prices more or less nominal, the limited supplies being confined to Irish. EGGS dull and prices to some cases ruled in favour of buyers. Compound steadily held for late rates.

Current quotations—

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bacon, per 112lbs.				
Irish (Wiltshire Cut) ..			nominal	
Danish ..			nominal	
Dutch ..			nominal	
Canadian Shipped Sides, 45lb. to 70lb ..	153	0	—	
Canadian Cumberland Cut, 72lb. to 40lb..	148	0	—	
Canadian Long Hips, 24lb. to 30lb. ..	148	0	—	
American ..			nominal	
Wiltshires, 45th. to 65lb ..	142	0	—	
Long Clears, 28lb. to 35lb. ..	151	0	—	
Short Backs, 12lb. to 20lb. ..	142	0	—	
Clear Bellies, 14lb. to 18lb. ..	146	0	—	
Cumberland, 27lb. to 26lb. ..	146	0	—	
27lb. to 40lb. ..	146	0	—	
Hams, per 112lbs.				
Long Cut, 12lb. to 16lb ..	137	0	—	
American Cut, 12lb. to 16lb. ..	137	0	—	
Skinless, 14lb. to 16lb. ..	145	0	—	
do. Extra, 14lb. to 16lb. ..	150	0	—	
Long Cut Canadian, 12lb. to 20lb. ..	142	0	—	
Shoulders, per 112lbs.				
New York Cut, 11lb. to 14lb. ..	114	0	—	
Square Cut, 12lb. to 16lb. ..	126	0	—	
Picnic, 5lb. to 8lb. ..	110	0	—	
Lard, per 112lbs.				
Prime Steam 12/ 0	12/ 0			
Pails ..	12/ 3	12/ 3		
Boxes, 2-28lbs	12/ 0	12/ 0		
Compound ..	95/ 0	98/ 0		
Butter, per 112lbs—				
Irish Creamery, nominal				
do. Factories, nominal				
Danish .. nominal				
Australian, nominal				
New Zealand.. nominal				
Canadian .. nominal				
States .. nominal				
Argentine .. nominal				
Cheese—				
Finest Canadian (white) .. nominal				
do. (coloured) nominal				
Finest States nominal				
Eggs, per 120—				
Irish (best) ..	22/ 0	23/ 6		
,, (inon) ..	—		nominal	
Danish ..	—		nominal	
Egyptian ..	—		nominal	
Canadian ..	—		nominal	
U.S.A. ..	—		nominal	
Russian ..	—		nominal	

*Wholesaler's prices.

DUBLIN POTATO, August 18.—Supplies of potatoes on town this morning were far from liberal, and prices readily cleared at an easy appointing of yesterday's values, viz., 6/6 to 7/- per cwt. for prime well-boiled, fallen. On sale, feeling dull in quotations. Market, however, terms were 5/- to 6/6 per cwt.

DUBLIN VEGETABLE, August 18.—Market continues to be abundantly supplied. Trade moderate, and values cheap throughout. Cabbage, 7/6 to 20/-; new extra best, loads, 22/ per barrel; ordinary sorts, 1/6 to 3/- per dozen; cucumbers, 1/9 to 4/2 per dozen; tomatoes, 5d. to 7d. and 8d. per lb.; beet, 1/ per dozen; 2/- to 2/6 per dozen; others, 1/6 to 2/6 per basket of 21 heads; celery, 6d. to 1/3 per dozen; white turnips, 3d. to 6d. per bundle; Swede turnips, 2/- to 2/6 per cwt.; parsnips, 6d. to 1/ per dozen bunches, and cheaper by cwt.; parsnips, 1/6 to 2/- per dozen bunches; lettuce, 3d. to 4d. and 6d. per dozen; shallots, 6d. to 1/2 per dozen bundles; Trigoli onions, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; 1/3 to 1/6 per bundle; sprouts, 1/10 to 2/6 per frost; apples, 15/- to 25/- per barrel

NORTH & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY).
SOR ROAD, RATHMINES.

Rosewood Case; Harmonium; and Furniture of Reception and Bedrooms.
ELEVEN O'CLOCK SHARP.

D GRAFTON STREET.
(TUESDAY), AT 1.30 O'C.,

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.
ON TERRACE, KINGSTOWN.—Held direct from Lords Longford and 903, subject to £24 0s. 6d. per annum. The Residence is semi-detached, Harbour; the most desirable residential position in Kingstown, overlooking sent let to a yearly tenant at £105 per annum. For full particulars and Con-
and SONS, Solicitors having Carriage of Sale, 41 and 42 Nassau street.

SALE. EDWARD LENEHAN, DECEASED.
PER ANNUM, A SECURED RENT, arising out of Nos. 153a, 154, 154a, 155 and 155a, RATHGAR ROAD, Held for 999 years, FREE OF RENT (indemnified), and sub-leased for 200 years 90 per annum, which by deduction for taxes averages £89 17s. 4d. per
PER ANNUM, A WELL-SECURED PROFIT RENT, arising out of Nos. 155 and 155a, RATHGAR ROAD, HELD UNDER PREMISES. Held for 999 years from 1835, FREE OF ALL RENT (indem 900 years from March, 1861, reserving £58 0s. 6d.
PER ANNUM, WELL-SECURED PROFIT RENT, arising out of 21 MIDDLE GARDINER STREET. Held FREE OF ALL RENT (indemnified), and sub-leased for 900 years from annum.
PER ANNUM, ABSOLUTELY SECURED, arising out of GROUND and HOUSES thereon, situate in Nos. 1 TERENURE TERRACE, Held for 900 years from 1902 at leased for 800 years from 1910, reserving a rent of £25 5s. 6d.
CHAMP and ORR, Solicitors having Carriage of Sale, 5 Foster place.

TH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 110 GRAFTON ST.

CO.'S FURNITURE AUCTIONS
TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

WE WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT 30 BACHELOR'S WALK,
ECTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Bonnet Boudoir Grand Overstrung Piano, by Bach, cost 220 guineas, almost Piano; Double-action Harp, by Sebastian Bruch; sweet-toned Brass Cornet; Mahogany Dining Tables, Dining Suites, Sets of Dining Chairs, Old English China Cabinets, Occasional Tables and Chairs, Overmantel Glasses, Console two Carved Oak Chairs, French Bronze Clocks, Pair Italian Bronze Vases, Bedroom Suites, in Inlaid Mahogany and Walnut; Beds and Bedding; Wardrobes, Duchess Dressing Table, Washstands, large Carpets, Curtains, ON VIEW FROM NOON TO-DAY.
10.30 O'CLOCK: PIANOS, 2 O'CLOCK. 'PHONE 2337.

ASSOCIATION
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DUBLIN.
AUGUST,
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Lincoln,
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A.M.
LTD.
DUBLIN.
EWES,
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